THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1938—VOL. XXX, NO. 168

** ATLANTIC EDITION—FIVE CENTS A COPY

Tower Views

by Clearway

War's Inter-Responsibility Makes Demands on Man But Good Cheer Aids Task

¶ **Czechoslovakia**—With the last of its local elections negogtiated without serious outbreaks, the little central European democracy for the moment finds itself in a quiet eddy with time to prepare final negotiations with its dissident minorities. Despite the Reich's propagandized charge, designed for German consumption, that the Czechs are unable to maintain peace within their own borders, the fact remains that the three elections and their combustible aftermaths have been carried off with commendable restraint and dignity. • The attitude predominant in Czechoslovakian circles is a combination of confidence, preparedness, and conciliation—a stamina which Austria lacked prior to its collapse. Hence, an equally different result may be expected.

¶ **London**—The mad war dog of the Orient courses through China, bringing terror to civilians, defying civilized conventions, barking "peace" but biting with the fangs of hate—and London finds itself in a corner where its gestures are confined to uplifted hands and looks of horror. Because dictatorship in the Occident adopts the methods of force. Great Britain must not weaken its defenses in Europe to demand respect for international decency. Only through the armed support of the United States, it is claimed, could a restraining hand be placed on Japan's spirit of militarism—which, it should be remembered, is not of the people, but of a small but dominant group. So Prime Minister Chamberlain speaks in the House, declares that Britain, while protesting, plans no forceful action in the Far East. But on the streets, an aroused public opinion is vociferously voiced against the bombing outrages in China and Spain, and in America sentiment grows more vocal against the murderous trade of munition mongering. • How long will we allow greedy hands to place in aggressive hands the means for civilization's undoing?

¶ **Washington**—As Congress prepares for its summer recess, agitation grows for legislation which would ban the sale of planes and bombs to aggressor nations. Senator Pittman of Nevada calls the Foreign Relations Committee together to consider a resolution supporting Secretary Hull's disapproval of sales of war matériel to nations violating international codes of "civilized" war-making. Incidentally, it is revealed that the United States is Japan's best ally in its brigandage in China. The figures are, in many eyes, as eloquent of guilt as the actual toll of war's casualties. • Who dares to talk about "war guilt" when pockets bulge with war profits? And who believes a nation, that allows its industry to fatten on other people's wars, can long evade war's awful vortex? Such questions as these color the talk on Capitol Hill. The sign is encouraging. When evil is uncovered, its congenital awfulness often testifies against it.

¶ **Geneva**—The director of the International Labor Office, Harold Butler, in his farewell speech, presents an important view. Says he: International co-operation is breaking down because of those who exalt tribe, nation or race. National self-sufficiency, he says, is a return to the economy of primitive peoples. • From time immemorial the dignity of man has been affronted by those who looked on man en masse as completely gross, visionless, moronic, fit only to be ruled with an overseer's whip. The question arises: Can man en masse break the mental chains of a belief in human over-lordship save by thinking in terms of universal manhood? After all, does allegiance to a flag mean anything vital until it is preceded by allegiance to Principle?

¶ **Internationalism**—After all, we need not have promoted it. There is always someone present to say it better—and that's more evidence of the universality of thought. This time it is Dr. Charles T. Loram of Yale University who states the idea concisely, when he says to graduates of the Buffalo State Teachers College that the spread of "cultural internationalism" is a definite working force for world peace. "In a very real sense," he declares, "we are moving rapidly toward a world culture. . . . International machinery, like the League of Nations, may break down, but the desire for international peace persists, and the world will undoubtedly set to and produce a better machine." • It's a matter of using the intelligence available to avoid losing the liberties assailable.

¶ **Good Cheer**—Tut, tut! Along comes a dispatch from New York to rebuke us for any possible sense of heaviness this column may have engendered. Says the new Baron of Shortlands, arranging an American tour for the crack British train, the "Coronation Scot": "The depression can be overcome, but I do not mean by bally-hoo. By taking a more cheerful view, I believe we can bring it to an end." • Good recipe there, for rising above depressions near and far. The ages reveal an unfolding purpose. As Browning says: "Trust God, see all, nor be afraid." Good cheer!

From America to Czechoslovakia

© International

"Pilgrims" Halt in Paris on Way to Prague

A Party of 400 American Slovaks Recently Journeyed to Their Home Land to Attend the Annual Sokol (Gymnastic) Congress. John Beneš of Milwaukee (Center), a Brother of the Czech President, Led the American Delegation

Lewis Rebuffed On Walsh-Healey Change by House

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The House Rules Committee pigeonholed today a labor-sponsored bill to penalize government contractors who fail to observe decisions of the National Labor Relations Board or disregard stipulated wage-hour standards.

The committee action served to reduce to a minimum the chances that the bill, approved by the Senate in a different form, would reach the statute books before adjournment. Administration leaders said they did not want "any more controversy" which might delay adjournment, scheduled now for tomorrow night.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Remaining obdurate to intense last-minute pressure by the Committee for Industrial Organization leader, John L. Lewis, the House Rules Committee today followed the lead of the Judiciary Committee in refusing to act on the controversial amendments to the Government contracts law, known as the Walsh-Healey Act.

Far-reaching political consequences may follow this refusal, for Mr. Lewis, who appeared personally on Capitol Hill yesterday to urge passage threatened political retaliation if it were blocked.

With the two House Committees both refusing to aid the measure which has passed the Senate, apparently the only course left for C. I. O. strategists is to attempt to bring it up under a suspension of rules. A move to this end was immediately started.

The Walsh-Healey Act means very little to most Congressmen. But it

(Continued on Page 4, Column 6)

Czechs Stay Calm but Ready; Talks With Germans Continue

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PRAGUE, Czechoslovakia, June 14—With the municipal elections over and the final stage of the negotiations with different nationalities beginning, Czechoslovakia looks forward to a period of quiet in which to reach a settlement.

The calm matter of factness with which both official and public circles here are facing contemporary issues is clearest justification for a policy which is based upon complete optimism combined with full preparedness.

This is expressed in the words of a well-known Czech leader who sees the political barometer for the near future set for "calm and fair, but with possible sudden squalls."

The necessary calm, it is generally felt here, can hardly be realizable if the Reich continues its press propaganda campaign against Czechoslovakia or allows further speeches such as that of Rudolph Hess, Reichsführer Hitler's Deputy at Stettin last Sunday.

Propaganda Attacks Ignored

The German propaganda campaign has, according to Czech opinion, assumed such farcial proportions that except from the standpoint of national prestige it is best to be ignored. Herr Hess' contention that Czechoslovakia is unable to maintain peace within its own frontiers or safeguard its citizens is best answered, it is said here, by the practical evidence supplied by the peace and tranquility maintained throughout the local elections. It is therefore considered certain that the Czech Government will make no representations to Berlin regarding its latest tirade.

Simultaneously, however, should such anti-Czech agitation continue from the Reich then the world will be left in no doubt, according to Czech opinion, that the Reich does not wish a peaceful settlement of the Sudeten German question.

Meanwhile political conversations on the nationality problem continue daily.

[Five members of the Sudeten German party called on Premier Milan Hodza today in an apparently conciliatory mood, according to the Associated Press. The Sudetens were reported ready to compromise on some of Henlein's more extreme demands such as abandonment of the Czech-Russian treaty, and the right to pursue Nazi policies. It was considered that Dr. Hodza would give the representatives a draft of the Government's proposed Minorities Statute.]

Meanwhile at yesterday's meeting of the Inner Political Committee of the Cabinet the Sudeten German memorandum submitted last week was considered.

This memorandum, it is understood, contains 12 to 13 points and is an amplification of the Karlsbad 8-point program.

On 6 or 7 of these points it may be confidently asserted that agreement is probable and that concessions or compromises on some of the rest are not excluded, but regarding the question of autonomy for the Sudeten German Party, the statement on this point appears ex-

(Continued on Page 4, Column 4)

Hurley Seeks Big Bond Issue Of $23,625,000

Gigantic Program of Road, Bridge and Other Construction Urged

Special Message

A double-barreled program, designed to aid the unemployed and the worker alike, was recommended to the Legislature today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley in special messages calling for a $23,625,000 unemployment relief bond issue and elimination of the 1 per cent employee contribution to the unemployment compensation fund.

The $23,625,000 bond issue would finance highway, bridge, and building construction. The employee contribution elimination proposal, in effect, would increase the spending power of 1,250,000 contributing workers.

A $23,625,000 bond issue for a gigantic program of highway, bridge, and institution construction to provide wide-spread unemployment relief was proposed by Gov. Charles F. Hurley in a special message sent to the House and Senate today.

Approval of this program, coupled with the already adopted $71,731,722 budget, would launch Massachusetts on its huge annual expenditure program. The $95,356,722 total would exceed by far the previous record established by former Gov. Joseph B. Ely in 1931 when his expenditures totalled $78,918,970. At that time Governor Ely included a $13,669,000 bond issue. Two years later he forced through a $17,000,000 bond issue.

The Hurley program also approaches the fondest spending proposals made by Gov. James M. Curley who was unsuccessful in seeking a $35,000,000 bond issue, but did receive approval of a $13,250,000 program in 1935.

Program Items

The Hurley program calls for:

1. A $10,000,000 fund for highway construction under the control of the State Department of Public Works.

2. A $5,000,000 appropriation to be distributed to cities and towns for construction, reconstruction, or maintenance of city and town roads.

3. Construction by the State Department of Mental Diseases of a $4,000,000 institution for the housing of the criminally insane, now housed at Bridgewater State Hospital under the supervision of the State Department of Correction.

4. Construction by the State Department of Correction of a $2,000,000 maximum security State Prison.

5. Expenditure of $500,000 for construction at the Soldiers' Home in Chelsea.

6. A $125,000 gymnasium at the Barnstable State Teachers College.

7. Bridge construction totaling $1,000,000, of which $300,000 shall be

(Continued on Page 11, Column 7)

Washington Roused by Sale Of Warplanes to Bomb Cities; U.S. Chief Support of Japan

America Found Sending Large Portion of War Material to Japan

Essential to Army

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—That the United States is Japan's best support in its war against China seems clearly indicated by any examination of the export figures of raw materials.

While substantial volumes of aircraft—which Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is trying to halt—and other war munitions go to Japan, of far greater importance are the vital raw materials of war. These are not only converted into fighting tools by Japanese factories, but they support the whole chain of a warring nation, in which the links at home are equally important to those at the front.

Department of Commerce and Japanese Government figures, presented to the Senate by Senator James P. Pope (D), Idaho, strikingly show how dependent Japan is upon America.

In the following table—which speaks for itself—are shown Japan's chief imports necessary for war purposes, and the percentage of their total which came from the United States and other chief countries:

Commodity & Countries	Percentage of Total in 1937
All Oil	
United States of America	60.5
Netherlands Indies	30.8
British Borneo	4.4
Ores (Iron, Zinc, etc.)	
British Malay	36.9
China	16.9
Philippine Islands	11.9
British India	9.9
Australia	6.3
United States of America	4.7
Great Britain	1.3
Pig Iron	
United States of America	41.6
Manchuria	22.3
British India	24.2
Soviet Union	0
Great Britain	1.5
Belgium	.9
Other Iron	
United States of America	59.7
Germany	5.6
Belgium	5.4
British India	4.8
Great Britain	4.0
Netherlands Indies	2.1
Australia	2.0
Copper	
United States of America	92.9
Canada	3.5
Lead	
Canada	41.4
British India	19.7
Australia	5.8
United States of America	4.1
Tin	
Straits Settlements	50.5
China and Hong Kong	25.6
Netherlands Indies	3.2
Zinc	
Australia	43.8
Canada	23.2
United States of America	20.4
Aluminum	
Canada	67.9
Norway	22.9
Great Britain	6.6
Switzerland	1.4
United States of America	.3

(Continued on Page 2, Column 3)

Wide World

Planes to Bomb China?

Administration Seeks to Stir Public Opinion Against Trade

Pittman Resolve

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—New efforts to arouse public opinion against participation of American aircraft in bombardment of civilian populations were taking shape here today.

The subject was receiving attention at the White House and State Department where peace leaders left demands for further action toward cutting off export of American airplanes and other munitions to Japan and at the Capitol where Senator Key Pittman (D) of Nevada, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, hopes to secure, before Congress adjourns, approval of a resolution authorizing a Congressional study of the whole problem.

Introduction of the Pittman resolution indicated that foreign policy makers here are relying on public opinion as the most effective instrument in preventing repetition of civilian bombings such as Chinese cities have been subjected to by Japanese air forces recently.

Petitions Appear

The sudden appearance of petitions and resolutions on the subject at the seat of Government here is calculated to shame American airplane manufacturers into seeing that their planes are not sent to Nations which use them to destroy innocent populations.

If Mr. Pittman had seen any feasible way of bringing the Embargo Law into play to meet the situation, his resolution undoubtedly would have mentioned it.

Instead, he drew up a motion backing Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, in his recent condemnation of such bombings and authorizing a Congressional study of possible steps to prevent their repetition.

"The bombing of civilian populations is barbaric and inhuman," Senator Pittman declared as he introduced his resolution. "No useful purpose is served by it." While the purpose of the bombings obviously is to intimidate and break down the morale of the opposition it usually has had the opposite effect, he said.

Inasmuch as the United States has declared an embargo on arms to Spain, the resolution would be directed chiefly at Japanese bombings in China.

Support of Peace Group

The Pittman resolution has the support of a group of peace leaders who yesterday took a petition to the State Department urging Secretary Hull to act further to discourage United States export to Japan of munitions, aviation gasoline, war chemicals, pig and scrap iron, airplane parts and engines, which they said are making possible "the merciless bombing of undefended Chinese cities, the brutal slaying of Chinese noncombatants, and the destruction of missions and hospitals."

Meanwhile, Robert Norton, Chairman of the Committee for Boycott against Japanese Aggression, announced he would present to President Roosevelt resolutions adopted here last night by a meeting held under auspices of the Washington Labor Peace Committee, protesting Japanese aggression, pledging boycott of Japanese goods and asking for an embargo on war materials and credits to Japan.

Oil for the Bombs of China: Editorial Page.

Drive to Outlaw Bombing of Cities Gains in England

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 14—Protest meetings, poster parades, and lobbying in the House of Commons have been intensified during the current week with a view to arousing public opinion against the bombing of civilians in both Spain and China.

While the whole country is behind Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain's declaration of May 30 that the British Government "profoundly deplores the maiming and death of defenseless civilians," there is widespread feeling that mere protests are not likely to be effective. Recognizing this, the China Campaign Committee has been organizing a strong boycott movement against Japanese goods and claims considerable results on a voluntary basis.

In so far as China is concerned, there is little expectation of direct governmental action going beyond verbal expression of horror and indignation. Most persons feel that threats are useless unless they are backed by real determination to act.

Britain Will Not Bluff

A Government which, like the Japanese does not hesitate to wage a totalitarian war on the most ruthless scale ever known, is not likely to modify its methods for any other reason than fear of consequences. Britain at the moment is not strong enough to bluff in the Far East with any likelihood of the bluff not being called. So the British Government does not intend to bluff.

The only one thing which it is felt might change the British Government's attitude would be a firm promise by the United States to use

(Continued on Page 2, Column 6)

'World's Greatest Dust Storm' Proposed for Motion Picture

HOLLYWOOD, Calif., June 14 (AP)—Recipe for a dust storm: lots of dust and plenty of wind.

Lou Witte, who will blow up a simoon for a movie, sent out for 3,000 truckloads of sand and spread it over a 15-acre tract. Every afternoon the wind comes up and takes away some of Lou's sand. He has to haul in about 40 replacement loads every week.

Ordinary wind machines, run by electric motors, weren't breezy enough. Lou got two dozen airplane motors and propellers. Boy, how they blow! Lou, pretty proud, says they turn up a 60-mile gale.

Lou's dust storm not only will surpass all other dust storms, both middlewest and cinematic, but all other recent celluloid catastrophes—he hopes. It'll be noisier than the earthquake in "San Francisco," more furious than the blow in "The Hurricane," and more disastrous than the fire of "In Old Chicago." So Lou says.

The close-ups, with 60-mile-an-hour sand apparently ruining actors' fine faces, didn't throw Witte for a minute. He got several tons of bran, the kind fed to cows, which you could hurl at even actors at 200 miles an hour without doing any damage. The bran will look like sand when it is dropped out of chutes in front of the propellers.

Grand Jury Indicts 45 In Revere Crime Inquiry

At least 45 persons, including Mayor James M. O'Brien, Chief of Police Edward J. Tighe, and the two-man police "vice squad," of Revere, Mass., were indicted by the Special Suffolk County Grand Jury this afternoon as the panel completed the second phase of its 20-day inquiry into crime conditions in Revere.

Mayor O'Brien, who had been indicted for larceny and embezzlement on May 27, second day of the Grand Jury investigation, was further indicted today on two charges of conspiracy to set up a gambling nuisance. The earlier charges related to his term as City Treasurer.

The Grand Jury, convened on special order of Chief Justice John J. Higgins, of the Massachusetts Superior Court, at the request of Attorney General Paul A. Dever, had heard more than a score of witnesses in its inquiry into reports of official protection for racketeering in Revere.

Mayor O'Brien was in the Superior Court Room at 2 p. m. as the jurors handed up six indictments, naming at least 45 persons, to Judge Frederick W. Fosdick. He was immediately arraigned before the Judge and released on his own recognizance in $1,000 bail.

Three others were notified to appear an answer to incitments, according to Assistant Attorney General John S. Derham. They were Chief Tighe, and the two members of his "vice and crime squad," Lieut. Henry Tracy and William C. Gibson. The charges against them were not immediately announced.

The panel has been hearing evidence, gathered by investigators of Attorney General Paul A. Dever, relating to charges of political protection for crime in the shore resort city, which the Mayor, James M. O'Brien, says is a clean, crime-free city.

In a special presentment two weeks ago, the jurors indicted Mayor O'Brien on charges of larency and embezzlement of nearly $16,000 during his term as Treasurer of Revere from 1929-35, prior to his service as Mayor. He was released in his own recognizance.

The investigation grew out of the slaying of Louis Gaeta, Revere gambling operator, on a main street of that city last November. District Attorney William J. Foley at first intervened, but later said he lacked jurisdiction and turned his evidence over to Mr. Dever.

Gigli a Hit in 'Fireman's Aria'

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—Beniamino Gigli, Italian tenor, turned fireman last night in an unrehearsed stage fire during a first night performance of "La Boheme"—and never missed a note.

A brilliant Covent Garden audience, which included two cousins of King George, Princess Helena Victoria and Princess Marie Louise, looked on in astonishment when the singer unintentionally lighted a stage stove in the Paris garret scene.

A real fire started, instead of the glow supposed to be cast by an electrical device.

Behind the scenes firemen had hoses primed as Gigli—still singing—stepped into the wings and got a bucket of water. It took a second bucketful to quench the flames.

The performance went on as if nothing had happened.

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Federal Buildings Start U. S. Spending

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The Treasury announced today it would contribute to the Administration's spending program by starting work this summer on 115 post offices and Federal courthouses, costing $24,372,000. These will be in addition to 221 Federal buildings, costing $61,000,000 already under construction throughout the Country.

Intimate Message From Washington

Bumper U. S. Wheat Crop in Prospect—What to Do With Surplus the Problem—Elevators Insufficient—Eyes Turn Overseas

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington, June 14

A Nebraska farmer reports he has a field of rye six feet two inches tall and he doesn't see how he's going to cut it because it's too high for his binder.

Growing conditions are so favorable that the telephone poles are sprouting out there. Even the dust belt has had rain.

To a nation in whose big cities many people are wondering where their next meal is coming from that ought to be good news. But it isn't—entirely. A faulty system of distribution turns lush fields into a surplus, and a farm surplus at a time when many farmers aren't any too friendly to the Agriculture Department's crop control plans poses a big problem.

The largest wheat crop in history is what the Department of Agriculture predicts for this year. Between 1,020,623,000 and 1,045,000,000 bushels, compared with a normal yield of about 750,000,000 bushels. That's a lot of wheat when you stop to think that added to the stocks left from last harvest it will mean more than 1,200,000,000 bushels to cover a normal domestic demand of only 650,000,000 bushels. There aren't enough wheat elevators in the country to hold the surplus. Who can the farmers get to buy it?

Eyes Turn Overseas

Naturally eyes turn overseas. How much can other countries be expected to take from us? Following reports that several nations need more wheat, Italy and Great Britain among them, President Roosevelt called Secretary of Agriculture Wallace and Assistant Secretary of State Sayre to the White House and ordered an investigation of the foreign market. Agricultural attachés at American embassies in Europe got immediate orders to make wheat salesmen out of themselves.

A phase of these foreign sales that interests the State Department particularly is their relations to European peace. Say the dispatches from over there: It may be necessary for some countries, especially the totalitarian states, to divert funds from armament to wheat purchases.

Nothing would suit the State Department better than to see money switched from war preparations into international trade, especially were some of it to go into the pockets of American farmers.

At home, various schemes will be used to take surplus wheat off the farmers' hands. The Government won't buy up wheat as it did back in the old Farm Board days because it's too hard to sell, but it will make loans to protect the farmer against low prices. Corn and cotton growers have been able to borrow money on their crops, but this will be the first year for wheat loans. Only farmers who sign AAA contracts agreeing to limit their plantings next year will be able to get these loans.

Used for Relief

One of the ways of using extra wheat is employed by the Federal Surplus Commodites Corporation, which merely buys up surplus flour and distributes it to people on relief. But it takes money. This is the Federal agency Mrs. Roosevelt is credited indirectly with founding when she called up the AAA one day and asked why they didn't feed the little pigs they were slaughtering to the needy. The machinery they set up to carry out her suggestion has been operating ever since.

The Department has already purchased enough flour this spring for more than 36,000,000 loaves of bread, and expects to buy more as soon as its field men find out where it can be used to advantage.

But most of all, agriculture officials are concentrating on the 1939 winter wheat crop, soon to be planted. The Department will have its contract provisions ready to announce in July.

Thus far, the AAA hasn't been able to stir up much enthusiasm among farmers for another year of acreage reduction. True, the American Farm Bureau Federation is pushing the Senate provision in the relief bill for $212,000,000 to be used for parity payments, but talk of a "revolt" among the farmers grows. How much politics there is in the reports, and how much of it is true, is hard to gauge.

Anyway, the drought is over and the farmer has a bumper crop on his hands this year. His luxuriant fields look good to him now. But when he begins to sell, it may be a different story. The country will have to wait and see if he'll be back knocking at the AAA's door for help after that or whether he has really decided to go his own individual way again as he did for generations before the New Deal was invented.

M. H.

U.S. Patrol Ships Ordered to Stay At Yangtze Posts

HANKOW, June 14 (AP)—Rear Admiral David M. Le Breton, Commander of the United States Navy's Yangtze River patrol, today instructed vessels above Wuhu to stay at their posts to protect Americans and their property.

His instructions were issued after Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, Commander of the United States Asiatic Fleet, had rejected a Japanese request to neutral powers that their ships be removed from the river in the 200-mile stretch between Wuhu and Kiukiang where Japanese naval vessels are advancing on Hankow.

The United States gunboat Monocacy remained at Kiukiang. Admiral Le Breton instructed ship commanders to carry out their missions, but to avoid unnecessary exposure and to keep both Chinese and Japanese authorities informed of American ship movements and anchorages as in the past.

Admiral Le Breton's instructions to the patrol indicated the Japanese had supplemented their first request with another asking that all third power vessels proceed up the river beyond Hankow as hostilities spread in that direction. The zone mentioned in the first request extended only as far as Kiukiang, 136 miles below Hankow.

Asked whether the Monocacy at Kiukiang could possibly be mistaken for a Chinese vessel, a Japanese spokesman in Shanghai said that 10 Chinese gunboats—all that is left of the Chinese navy—were strung out between Kiukiang, Hankow, and Ichang.

Colleges in China refuse to parade against Chiang: Page 2.

Colleges in China Refuse To Parade Against Chiang

PEIPING, June 14 (AP)—Two American universities and a French institution yesterday defied orders of the Japanese-established North China regime to participate in political parades and mass demonstrations against the Chinese Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

Foreign educators considered the defiance a last stand for academic freedom in the North China region conquered by Japan at the outset of the undeclared war.

They believed it might result in closing of all foreign educational institutions unless they capitulate to Japanese demands to participate in anti-Chinese Government demonstrations.

Sweeping Orders Given

Involved in the crisis were the American-supported Yenching University, five miles northwest of Peiping, the American Roman-Catholic Fujen University and the Chinese-French University in Peiping.

Heads of the three institutions received sweeping orders from the Provisional Government's Education Ministry.

High officials admitted the ministry received all instructions from the Hsin-Min Hui, the new Japanese-sponsored People's Party established here last January.

The new Party in turn is under direct control of Maj. Gen. Seiichi Kita, Japan's political manipulator in North China.

The University Presidents were ordered to hoist the provisional regime's flag, make speeches against Chiang Kai-shek's Government, call on Japanese Army officials to render "thanks" personally, and to send circular telegrams to Chinese abroad renouncing General Chiang, who was designated in the instructions as "the arch-criminal of Eastern Asia."

Refusal Explained

John Leighton Stuart, President of Yenching, acting as spokesman for the three, declared:

"We are refusing to comply with these orders on the basis that a higher educational institution has no right nor means of compelling its students or faculty to engage in political activity."

The universities were understood to have referred the matter to the American and French embassies for diplomatic action.

The Rockefeller-endowed Peiping Union Medical College also was ordered to comply, but its term already has closed.

None of the institutions took part in the opening of the Hsin-Min Hui demonstrations this morning and authorities waited developments. Police appeared at the Fujen School, apparently bent on searching for Communist or pro-Chinese literature.

They departed when informed it was American property and a forcible search would result in diplomatic protest.

Japanese Bomb Canton Anew

HONG KONG, June 14 (AP)—Japanese air raiders who passed by Canton yesterday for the first time in 17 days without dropping bombs, returned to the attack again today.

Japanese planes, estimated at 20 in number, roared over the South China metropolis and bombed the outskirts. Reports from Canton were that the missiles were not effective.

FOOCHOW, China, June 14 (AP)—Forty Japanese warplanes bombed military objectives in this area yesterday, causing some damage and a number of casualties but mainly accelerating the exodus from this city, Capital of Fukien Province.

Three soldiers were killed and six injured when the former Tuchun Arsenal was struck by explosives.

Several others were drowned when they jumped into the river to escape a rain of machine-gun bullets.

Ten persons were killed and 16 wounded when the naval arsenal near Pagoda Anchorage was bombed heavily. Machine shops sustained some damage.

U. S. 'Humanity Day' Plan to Aid China

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—The Governors of 18 States today had joined with the United Council for Civilian Relief in China in proclamations designating Friday, June 17, as "Humanity Day" to focus public attention on the "appalling" plight of more than 50,000,000 noncombatant Chinese.

Announcement of this action came from Col. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., Chairman of the Council, which has organized a nationwide chain of "bowl of rice" dinners for that day. These will be held in 2,000 American cities and towns to raise funds for China, and in New York City eight of Manhattan's Chinatown restaurants will be the scene of the benefit at $6 a plate. Following dinner a typical Cantonese fair will be enacted at Doyer and Pell Streets.

The States, whose Governors have endorsed the fund drive, are Indiana, Maryland, Florida, Minnesota, Rhode Island, North Carolina, Texas, Nebraska, Colorado, Kentucky, Vermont, North Dakota, Wyoming, Michigan, Idaho, Louisiana, Nevada, and South Dakota.

Tightens Building Code

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTA, Ga.—C. J. Bowen, City Building Inspector here, is asking that elevator shafts and stairways be made fireproof and that sprinkler-alarm systems be put in joist-constructed buildings, in a number of hazardous buildings in Atlanta. If necessary Mr. Bowen said, condemnation proceedings would be begun through the Solicitor General's office.

Iceland North Cape The Fjords

See them this summer on Raymond-Whitcomb's

North Cape Cruise

Sailing July 2

in the Cunard White Star

S. S. "FRANCONIA"

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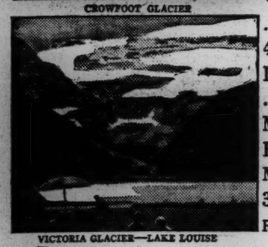

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Franco's Army Occupies Castellon

Insurgents gain vital port; push now centers on Valencia 40 miles to south; peaks shield Government highway.

HENDAYE, France (at the Spanish Frontier), June 14 (AP)—Spanish Insurgents announced officially last night the occupation of Castellón de la Plana and its port of Grao, opening a broad coastal plain for an offensive against Valencia.

Military dispatches which told of the capture of the ancient and once-thriving city said a majority of its civilian population remained despite reports they had fled.

Valencia, the next major objective of the onrushing Insurgents, is 40 miles down the Mediterranean coast from Castellón.

The capture of Grao gave the Insurgents their first good seaport on the eastern Spanish coast.

They drove a wedge through Government Spain last April 15 at Vinaroz, between Barcelona and Castellón, but failed to obtain an adequate port in the 40-mile stretch of coastline won then.

Heretofore they have been forced to unload supplies on to barges from vessels anchored some distance off the coast.

A military communiqué from the Eastern Front said the Insurgents entered Castellón in mid-afternoon and completed occupation of the city shortly after nightfall.

A military communiqué from the Eastern Front said the advancing army blasted through the last Government defenses and began occupying the vital objective house-by-house.

Later the Spanish Insurgents' sweeping drive down the Mediterranean Coast pushed Government defenses five miles south to the banks of the Mijares River.

Government troops dug in on the south bank of the River in a desperate effort to hold up the Insurgents' advance toward Valencia, until new fortifications can be completed in a mountain chain barring the way to the former Capital.

The spiny ridges of the Sierra de Espadan and Sierra del Cid form a natural defense parallel to the Sagunto-Teruel highway and about 10 miles north of the road, a vital Government communications line.

On the Northern Front, an Insurgent offensive was said to be progressing through the Pyrenees Mountains toward Biesla, a village 10 miles from the Franco-Spanish border.

The Government's "lost" 43d division was reported to have been forced back toward the frontier. The division, separated months ago from other Government forces, has been carrying on guerrilla warfare against the Insurgents on the Northern Front.

By a Staff Artist

Cities Affected by Spanish Insurgent Drive
Territory Occupied by General Franco's Forces Is Shown by White Space

Barcelona Again Bombed

BARCELONA, June 14 (AP)—The Insurgent air fleet, extending its attacks on Government-held stretches of the Mediterranean Coast, today bombed this temporary capital, Valencia, and Sagunto despite resistance of Government planes.

An hour-long battle was fought in the skies over Sagunto, 16 miles north of Valencia, when 14 Government planes rose to oppose 46 trimotored Insurgent bombers escorted by 20 pursuit planes.

A Government plane was shot down but its injured pilot landed safely by parachute. Government reports said an Insurgent plane was believed also to have been destroyed.

The Insurgents bombed Sagunto despite heavy anti-aircraft fire which ceased only when the Government squadrons raced in to engage them.

After several days' relief Insurgent planes again bombed Barcelona. No damage or casualties were reported, however.

Valencia twice was bombed heavily.

Barcelona Silver Trucked

PERPIGNAN, France, June 14 (AP)—A procession of trucks bearing 1,484 cases of silver valued at 50,000,000 francs (about $1,400,000) has crossed the French-Spanish border at Le Perthus, en route from Barcelona. The destination could not be learned.

Franco to Exchange Prisoners?

PARIS, June 14 (AP)—Gen. Francisco Franco of the Spanish Insurgents was reported today to have accepted the proposal of Claude G. Bowers, United States Ambassador, for an exchange of American prisoners captured in the Spanish Civil War.

It was understood Harold E. Dahl of Champaign, Ill., captured Government flier whose wife appealed personally to General Franco for her husband's freedom, was not among the Americans the General was willing to trade.

The Insurgents were said to have agreed to free 18 Government pilots and 10 American members of the Government's international brigade in an exchange for 28 captured Insurgent aviators, mostly Germans and Italians.

The Government's agreement to exchange aviator for aviator and infantryman for infantryman with the Insurgents was disclosed yesterday at Barcelona in reply to an appeal from Mr. Bowers, who has maintained headquarters at St. Jean de Luz, France, across the border from Spain.

The Government, however, pointed out an inequality in Mr. Bowers' suggested list of 29 prisoners, including 14 Americans, since it included 29 Insurgent aviators held captive by the Government for only 15 aviators held by the Insurgents.

Ambassador Bowers acted merely as intermediary between the two warring parties.

Rebuilt Old Connecticut Barn Ready for Mozart Music Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., June 14—In a reconstructed century-old Georgian stable here preparations are nearing completion this week for a Mozart Music Festival designed to begin a tradition of intimate opera in the United States. The owner of the stable, William Mattheus Sullivan, is at once impresario of this smallest opera project and lawyer for some of the foremost singers of the world's largest opera house, the Metropolitan.

Mr. Sullivan found the acoustics of the barn on his Ridgefield estate "particularly nice for music," and has made of it the Playhouse of Dunrovin. Its inauguration will be three afternoon performances on the Saturdays of June 18 and 25 and July 2, under the auspices of the Chamber Music Society of America, with Eddy Brown general director.

The playhouse is a miniature of the famous Residen Theater in Bayreuth, and is dedicated to Mozart in words written for the Sullivan venture by Hugh Walpole and framed above the proscenium arch. In the pattern of the intimate festival performance given by John Christie at his home in Glyndbourne, England, which Mr. Sullivan has just visited, the Dunrovin hall will seat only 350 people with a small orchestra, such as Mozart favored, at one side of the stage.

The objective is a permanent chamber opera, and a company of experienced young singers, including some from the Metropolitan Opera ensemble, is being rehearsed in the "Singspiel" or singing-acting manner.

"I think there is a great musical awakening in this country," Mr. Sullivan said of his project. "I look forward to the day when we will have a Minister of Fine Arts in the United States to promote chamber opera in the small communities. Young persons of ability who have no immediate prospects of breaking into grand opera could be launched in that way."

Each of the three concerts will feature a Mozart composition, and that of June 18 will be given by the Motet Singers of the Dessoff Choirs, with chamber orchestra and Amri Galli-Campi, soprano, and Ralph Kilpatrick, harpsichordist, soloists. The second will be a chamber symphony performance with solos by Alice Ehlers, harpsichordist; Eddy Brown, violinist; George Barrere, flutist, and Grete Stuckgold, soprano. The July 2 program will be scenes from the Mozart operas, "Cosi Fan Tutte," "The Magic Flute," and "The Marriage of Figaro."

The Chamber Music Society of America is the beneficiary of the festival, the sponsors of which include Geraldine Farrar, Grace Moore, Lily Pons, Andre Kostelanetz, Fritz Reiner and Marion Telva.

New Violin, Cello Astound Experts

PASADENA, Calif., June 13 (AP)—An earthquake helped to create a new type of violin, the invention of Dr. Hugo Benioff, associate professor of seismology at the California Institute of Technology, that has astonished musicians by the depth, volume, and clarity of its tones.

After eight years of research with his "seismographic fiddle" and other string instruments, Dr. Benioff today invited some of his associates to a concert in which the orchestra consisted exclusively of earthquake-born instruments.

The idea behind the new type instruments came to Dr. Benioff as he watched the gyrations of a seismograph during an earthquake. Both earthquakes and music, he knew, consisted of vibrations. In his spare time he applied the principles of the seismograph to several stringed instruments. The success of the venture was such that the institute plans to establish a center of such research in the near future.

In the present forms, the violin and cello, for example, have the same outlines as their familiar counterparts, except that the wood fronts and backs are missing, and small aluminum containers beneath the strings substitute for the wood resonance chambers.

The container on the cello holds a crystal. Vibrations from the strings distort the crystal, causing it to vibrate and generate electrical current. A wire leads this infinitestimal current to amplifying devices and bring the tones through a special type of loudspeaker.

The violin, they said, has a startling new depth, with rich lower tone and clear, rounded high tone of unprecedented degree.

Taximan Takes Self Off Relief

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Eugene Casey, a taxicab driver, sent a letter to the City Treasurer yesterday saying he wished to be taken off relief, and would like to know how he could "repay back" the $49.10 he and his wife received.

"Just to let you know me and my wife have no further need for the relief," he wrote, "as I am putting my cab on the street and would like to be cut off on our own will. Please sir tell me how I can repay back. Thank you ever so much sincerely.

"Eugene W. Casey,
Cora L. Casey."

He explained it was "just in line with the way I was raised up" to wish to repay the sum, now that he's able to work again.

"That's the way I'm raising my kid, too," he said.

Plane Sales Rouse Washington

(Continued from Page 1)

Automobiles and Parts

United States of America	91.2
Germany	3.5
Great Britain	2.2

Machinery and Engines

United States of America	48.5
Germany	25.6
Great Britain	14.7

Here, in eloquent figures, is summarized the dependence of Japan upon the United States, Great Britain, and the British Dominions. Sixty per cent of the oil; 40 per cent of pig iron and 59 per cent of other iron; 90 per cent of copper; 90 per cent of automobiles; nearly 50 per cent of machinery and other engines: these all flow from the United States to Japan.

Such is the nexus of economic alliance. Such is the power that the United States, particularly if allied with Great Britain, holds over war-making Japan; such are the economic sinews behind the planes that drop bombs over Canton, behind the expeditions that "mop-up" in other cities of China.

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Oils and Tapestry Metropolitan Gifts

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Two paintings and a medieval tapestry have been added to the Metropolitan Museum of Art, announcement being made of gifts of a Gilbert Stuart portrait, a Jean Francois Millet painting, and "The Redemption of Man," woven about 1500, from the Cathedral of Burgos in Spain.

The Stuart canvas of his 1793 1794 period in America, shows Gen. Matthew Clarkson of Revolution fame. It was the gift of Mrs. Banyer Clarkson, of New York, whose husband was a great grandson of the sitter.

The Millet is "Woman With a Rake", bearing the artist's signature and supposedly painted about 1870. Its subject is a sturdy peasant woman against a luminous sky, face in shadow, and a rake in her hands. Its donor was Stephen C. Clark, Museum Trustee.

The tapestry is of Brussels manufacture, probably from the famous workshops of Pieter van Aelst, and is believed to belong to the original set which tradition says was woven for the Emperor Maximilian of Mexico to commemorate the marriage in 1496 of his son Philip, the Handsome, to Joanna, daughter of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain. The companion piece is "The Nativity" now on exhibition at The Cloisters here.

Homes for Refugee Basque Children

By Christopher Buckley
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PUIGCERDÁ, Spain—Amid all the publicity which the Basque refugees have received, too little has been heard of the excellent work being done in the relief camps for children in Catalonia supported largely or wholly by American, British, or Swiss funds.

These camps are for the most part situated in Upper Catalonia along the line between Barcelona and the French frontier at Puigcerdá. It is of one of these, the Torre Inglaterra, that I visited in the course of a journey in Spain.

On the outbreak of the Fascist rebellion of July, 1936, the Ministry of Public Instruction took over various houses in the neighborhood which had been deserted by their owners.

Puigcerdá, being a fashionable summer resort, there were a fair number of villas deserted by their owners during the troubled summer months of 1936. In many of these refugee children have been housed.

The Torre Inglaterra, at the summit of the town, houses 65 children, almost all brought from Madrid in a Swiss ambulance truck driven by an Englishman, Nick Carter, by the one available road to Valencia which then was open. This route is no longer available since the Insurgent offensive reached the coast.

Once the children are established in the houses, the great task before the men and women of their own nationality in charge of the houses and responsible to the relief committees is to provide them adequate occupation.

Eager Students

As far as circumstances permit they are organized in accordance with the principles of the more progressive schools of Britian and America. Academic work takes place in the mornings. Classes are held in the open air, the children sitting about on the ground in groups round their teachers.

I taught for a month last summer in one of these children's colonies and can testify to the pathetic eagerness of the children to learn. Lack of adequate equipment seems to act as a positive stimulus. Without textbooks, with perhaps half a dozen pencils among a class of 30, the children vie with one another in taking down English words and phrases and committing them to memory.

Pencils are passed from hand to hand. Children who do not possess notebooks make use of loose sheets of paper or margins of newspapers.

In this way it has been possible to teach a certain amount of French and English and elements of arithmetic.

Afternoons are for outdoor activities. Children do not favor a siesta, nor does the mountain climate necessitate it. The boys seem never to tire of football. It is impossible to interest them in other ball games. They always return to football.

The children are fortunate in having access to a large open-air swimming pool fed by mountain streams. Here, though few can swim, they are content to splash in the very cold water.

Three great events of each week are Sunday afternoon football matches played between two houses of the colony, a Monday morning visit to the cinema, and a Tuesday picnic. Throughout the movie performance the audience keeps up such an excited hubbub that no words can be heard.

Ingenuity

Three further activities should be mentioned in connection with Torre Inglaterra—the Printing Press, the Theater, and the Tribunal.

Until the paper supply failed, the children wrote and printed a small weekly paper describing events in the colony. The articles, written entirely by the children, showed a fine objectivity. Printing was carried out under supervision of masters.

In a large underground cellar, the children constructed the platform, and proscenium arch of a small theater. Here, on the afternoon of my arrival, I witnessed the performance of a slightly abridged version of José Permandez del Villar's comedy, "Por un piso." The children acted the parts in this rather sophisticated play with gusto and considerable sense of character. It was no makeshift entertainment. The play, fifth in 10 months, was acted at good pace and without a single prompt in the course of a two-hour performance.

The Tribunal consists of seven elder children elected by all the children at Torre Inglaterra and is responsible for the maintenance of discipline and the punishment of offenders.

Valencia Flooded By New Refugees

By the Associated Press

Valencia, Spain, June 14

Grim lines of refugees poured into Valencia today in a seemingly endless stream.

Many bore wounds received when Insurgent airplanes bombed and machine-gunned refugee-choked highways leading from the north to this temporary port of refuge.

Among them were the entire populations of villages abandoned in the face of the Insurgent march on Castellon de la Plana.

Valencia, already crowded by refugees, is not prepared to take care of the additional thousands of penniless and homeless.

Even as they trudged into town, arrangements were under way to move them farther south to isolated villages out of the war area.

British Propose Safety Zones

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain told the House of Commons today that Britain planned no retaliatory action because of the bombings of British shipping in the Mediterranean but was trying to work out a system of safety zones to end the attacks.

In his eagerly awaited statement at the first session following Parliament's Whitsun recess, Mr. Chamberlain said two proposals had been made which "might go some way toward cessation of these attacks."

The first provides for the establishment of safety zones in certain harbors, which "although it presents considerable difficulties is being actively investigated," the Prime Minister said.

The second plan, he continued, was proposed Saturday by the Spanish Insurgent Government: that "a port in Spanish Government territory should be selected outside the zone of military operations for the use of British ships, which could enter or leave it unhindered."

Mr. Chamberlain spoke to a puzzled and critical House, for during the four days ending June 10—while Parliament was in recess—five British shpis had been sent to the bottom. Mr. Chamberlain reported that since April 11 British ships to the number of 22 had been attacked.

Mr. Chamberlain said that unless Britain were "prepared to take an active part in hostilities" effective protection could not be guaranteed to British ships trading with ports in the war zone while in territorial Spanish waters.

He said the Government felt it could not recommend a course "which might well result in a spread of the conflict far beyond its present limits."

He asserted that the Government "must therefore repeat the warning already given to British shipping, that while (the Government) will continue to afford protection as hitherto to ships on the high seas, ships entering ports which are liable at any time to be the object of military observations and attacks must do so at their own risk."

Replying to questions, the Prime Minister disclosed that the Insurgent leader, Gen. Francisco Franco, in a note of June 5 denied that British ships had been singled out for attack in Valencia and other Government ports. This was in reply to a British protest.

The Insurgents "deplored the loss of life that occurred" in Mediterranean air raids, Mr. Chamberlain added. But he said General Franco had contended that the Insurgents were "unable to renounce the use of their air arm, inasmuch as prolongation of the war was due to the importation of military supplies."

The Insurgents charged that these military supplies were being carried by "British and other ships," Mr. Chamberlain said.

Sailing Vessels Fired

MADRID, June 14 (AP)—New Insurgent air raids on Valencia today set four sailing vessels afire in the harbor, killed several persons and inflicted heavy damage on the city.

The raiders also returned to Denia, 50 miles down the coast from Valencia, and bombed the wrecked French freighter Brisbane for the third time. The Brisbane previously had been bombed last Thursday and Friday.

Anti-Bombing Drive Gains

(Continued from Page 1)

its armed forces in conjunction with those of Britain should threats to take economic or military action against Japan not produce the desired result.

As far as Spain is concerned the problem is a little different. The bombing of civilians there is not the work of Spaniards, but of the Italians and Germans in Gen. Francisco Franco's service. The Governments of both these countries are to some extent susceptible to diplomatic pressure as well as to the pressure of foreign public opinion, all the more so as they apparently have few active friends in the world just now.

Recent events in Czechoslovakia and elsewhere have shown that the German and Italian Governments do not want to provoke a European war at the present moment. One of the reasons is, paradoxically enough, the very method of waging war they have used in Spain. Berlin and Rome, equally with London and Paris, are within easy range of hostile bombers. Hence the German and Italian Governments are both careful not to go as far as the Japanese in using what might be a two-edged weapon.

In this connection it is noticed that the bombing of open towns and British merchant ships both suddenly ceased last week when British indignation began to show signs of getting out of control. As there is no guarantee that there will not be a resumption in the near future, the British Government still hopes to establish a neutral commission as suggested recently to Norway, Sweden, and the United States. This, it is felt, should be done on its own merits apart from what may be done regarding Canton.

Can War Be Humanized?

But in the final analysis the question is still unanswered whether war, which is itself a form of madness, can ever be made gentlemanly. There is a well-known story of the man who ended war by inventing a ray that disintegrated all clothing, so the soldiers had nothing to wear.

Thus from a purely strategically viewpoint, if a bomber drops its destructive load on a clothing or boot factory it is aiming at a military objective, at least as much as the Allied fleets when they established a blockade on Germany during the World War. The fact that there may be women and children inside does not affect strategically the aspect as long as the product of the factory has a military use.

For this reason many observers here hold that the only way to end bombing is to end war. They want effective co-operation between all peace-loving nations to make it impossible for an aggressor to resort to war in future without immediately bringing in all of the rest of the world into the field against him.

U. S. Joins Protest Against Narcotics Policies of Japan

GENEVA, June 14 (AP)—The United States joined five other Nations in successive attacks on Japan's narcotics policy yesterday at a meeting of the League of Nations Advisory Committee on Narcotics.

Besides the American delegate, S. J. Fuller, the attacks were made by delegates representing China, Canada, Great Britain, Egypt and India.

"The situation in parts of China under Japanese control is worse than ever and gives cause for apprehension on the part of the entire world," Mr. Fuller said.

He charged that narcotics were being exported to the United States from the Japanese-controlled region in North China. Other delegates supported his protest against lack of Japanese control of the narcotics traffic.

Previously a Chinese spokesman accused Japan of turning Manchukuo into a "vast arsenal of narcotics." The Japanese delegate threatened that his country would quit all League technical organizations if the opium committee "does not examine narcotics traffic in the Far East with impartiality."

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An International Daily Newspaper
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Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

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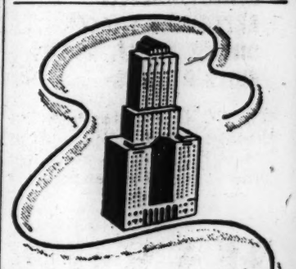

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Diversity of Central America Rich in Rewards for Visitors

Meet Central America
Second of Three Daily Articles Completing 20,000-Mile Flight Around Latin-America

By Roland Hall Sharp
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Flying out of Nicaragua we seem to be leaving a world caught in the primordial throes of fire and smoke. As far as the eye can penetrate through the murky air, dull white vapors spiral from the mountain sides.

The Governments of Nicaragua and Honduras seek to educate their mountain dwellers away from the custom of clearing land by fire. Yet to enforce more enlightened ways—that is not so easy.

A wisp of smoke hangs over the active volcano Momotombo, heightening the eerie effect.

As in parts of the Southern United States, and in parts of Southern Chile, the deliberate setting of fires leaves a land cleared, but gaunt. Fortunately for Central America, the burning process seems slow, so that vast tracts retain their virgin vegetation.

On Inland Plateau

Gradually the smoke lessens until we are flying over mountains clean and corrugated in the sun. There are more signs of human habitation—cleared fields, roads, and huts. The inland plateau is less heavily wooded than the lower slopes. In a few hours of flying, the Central American mountains have changed from Panama's densely tropical ranges to the higher and more arid ridges of Honduras.

Yet Honduras is a land of many scenes. There to the left of our northbound Pan American Airways plane the mountains drop away to a river-fed bay. It is the Gulf of Fonseca with sentinel volcanoes facing each other across its entrance.

Far to the right of our plane, Honduras and Nicaragua divide an elbow of land that slopes down toward the Atlantic. There is the famous Mosquito Coast. The name does not mean that Mark Twain might have repeated on this coast his quip about the Sandwich Islands on his first visit to Honolulu, in 1866. He wrote:

"There are a good many mosquitoes around to-night and they are rather troublesome; but it is a source of unalloyed satisfaction to me to know that the two millions I sat down on a minute ago will never sing again."

Coastal Nicaragua and Honduras, like Panama, received its share of mosquitoes, but the name has a more interesting derivation. It appears to have started as a native tribal name, Misskito, and to have been corrupted to Mosquito by the early European settlers.

Tegucigalpa, capital of Honduras, has one of those names that requires effort to straighten out its kinks, but rewards with the satisfaction of enduring accomplishment. Don't be too sure of your grip on its pronunciation until you can say offhand two weeks later that it has two g's and one c—or is it the other way around?

Copacabana Beach in Brazil's Rio de Janeiro is another of those names. For the first few days you find yourself saying Copocabano, Capacobana, or Capocabana—if you hit it that close. To make things easier, you know that the word "baño" means bath in Spanish, and is not Copacabana a bathing beach? But Brazil, you suddenly recall, speaks Portuguese. Maybe it is too much to expect place names to fit into a tourist's logic. You just have to learn them.

Tegucigalpa at least is a name ringing with unmistakable tones of pre-Spanish America. But it turns out to be a sixteenth century city, founded when Spaniards were already in the New World. Its name means "Silver Hill" in the native speech. The city is reached by some fine roads and bridges. It is a center for the varied activities of Honduras. Near by are gold and silver mines. In the coastal forests are magnificent mahogany trees.

Smallest Country

From Honduras we cross into El Salvador, the most densely populated and the smallest country of Central America. Only Haiti, on its Caribbean island, is smaller than El Salvador among all the Latin-American nations.

The Honduras-Salvador border can almost be traced by the difference in cultivation. As we cross, there are more neat small farms, and large plantations spread smoothly over the rolling hills. We pass volcanoes, some of them active. A Salvadorian in the plane points out one of the mountains:

"That is the volcano San Salvador," he remarks. "You can visit plantations there—it is covered with coffee lands—where steam jets come out of the ground."

The slopes of an active volcano hardly appeal as a permanent residence, but in Salvador, and in much of Central America, there are so many volcanoes that the people become accustomed to them. Izalco, called the "Lighthouse of the Pacific," is in Salvador. The glow from its cone, 7,773 feet high, can be seen far at sea.

As we approach San Salvador, the capital city, the country takes on odd contours, marked by bluffs curving like walls along one side of streams. The bluffs are not eroded into minarets, but rise straight from the stream-bed to a crisp cornice-edge, sometimes overhung by foliage.

Set among these bluffs and the series of small ranges on this inland plateau, is the Lake Ilopango, about five miles before we reach San Salvador. The plane skims close to earth, for we are about to land. Bluffs of the same sheer, perpendicular lines surround the lake, giving it the effect of having dropped some night about a hundred feet, leaving its former shores hanging in mid-air.

Such a thing seems almost possible when my Salvadorian acquaintance points out, in the middle of the lake, an island that emerged during one night.

San Salvador is a teeming city with fine old Spanish plazas. There are many motion picture houses. In homes built around mellow patios, the Salvadorians preserve an intimate family tradition, with much visiting on Sunday afternoons.

Middle Class Small

We have been told there is almost no middle class. A few distinguished families rule in the Spanish tradition. Soon we see evidences of this.

In native markets the lower classes press through narrow aisles to emerge with baskets on their heads. Every kind of foodstuff is carried in delicate but assured balance. See that basket with eggs tucked in between the pineapple and bananas! Yet the girl carrying it talks with her companion and crosses the street through heavy automobile traffic.

In San Salvador there is a type of scarf worn by some of the lower-class women, falling in pastel shades from the back of the head and flowing in the breeze as they walk. Combined with the universal custom of carrying baskets and stacks of all sorts on the head, these scarfs give an East Indian flavor to the scene.

At the airport as we are leaving, a wedding party brings the elite of the capital to throw rice at the Salvadorian bride and her German husband. The band has come along, and as it plays the party stages an impromptu dance on the concrete runway beside the waiting Pan American plane. (A picture of one of the bridesmaids was shown yesterday with the first article in this series.)

The delicacy of features and cosmopolitan air of members of the bride's party reflect the culture of Salvador's ruling families. The bride and groom fly with us to Guatemala on their way to Mexico.

Colorful Guatemala

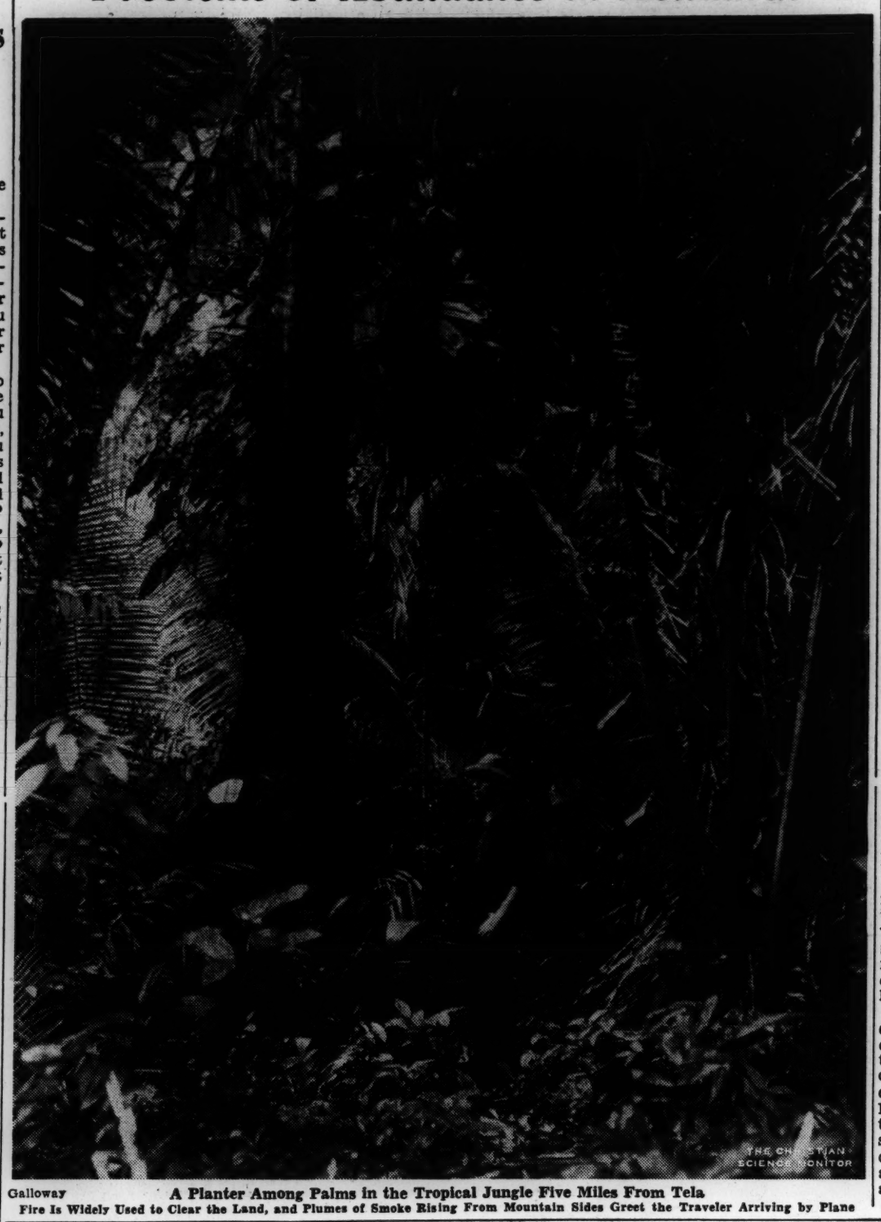
Guatemala comes the closest of any Central American country to the color and indigenous cultures of the Altiplano along the western highlands of South America. Yet we enter this land of the Indian weaver by way of an airport that could be set down in Newark, Kansas City, or even beside the Lindbergh memorial building in St. Louis with an improvement over the architectural features of their airports.

In addition to the efficiency of the Guatemalan port, there is atmosphere. Mural maps and spacious halls recall the home airport of Pan American Airways in Miami. Yet the Spanish exterior in Guatemala is more colorful than Miami's streamlining.

Some idea of the quality of native weaving in Guatemala is given with the first evening at the hotel. Fine furniture in the lounge is distinguished by its refined, vivid fabrics.

Guatemala, like Bolivia and Ecuador, mingles Indian and European on nearly every street. The indigenous peoples are so distinct in dress and in manner that they stand out from all we have seen before. Here is proof on proof that individuality and diversity feature Latin America.

Problems of Abundance in Honduras



Galloway
A Planter Among Palms in the Tropical Jungle Five Miles From Tela
Fire Is Widely Used to Clear the Land, and Plumes of Smoke Rising From Mountain Sides Greet the Traveler Arriving by Plane

Model Civil Service Law Planned for States

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—A new model civil service law for the states, now being drafted, plus the effort of civil service administrators to professionalize their own work and put it on a par with that of lawyers and engineers, both point to encouraging progress in the civil service world, according to the Civil Service Assembly here.

The fact that more states are adopting civil service state laws each year—five were added in 1937, making a total of 14 now operating under the merit system—has emphasized the need for a good model law drawn up by people who have spent long years in studying the problems so that legislators less conversant with the subject may have a basis for procedure.

The trouble in the past has been, it was pointed out, that men elected to state legislatures, many of whom are in favor of the merit system, do not, however, know the intricacies and the detailed provisions which should go into a civil service law to make it entirely workable and satisfactory. For these reasons, the Civil Service Assembly, the National Municipal League which has had experience in drafting a former civil service law, and the National Civil Service Reform League are co-operating in drafting what they consider to be a model civil service law for a state. Furthermore, the American Bar Association is also working in the same field and it is expected that all four of the organizations may agree on the same model law.

Recent reports to the Civil Service Assembly from the various states indicate that a number of them are now in the throes of preparations which may ultimately lead to submitting a request for civil service legislation in the next sessions of the respective legislatures.

North Dakota, for instance, is having a referendum the latter part of this month on the question of whether that state shall adopt civil service. If the referendum is favorable then legislation must be drawn up and the model law would then be of invaluable aid to legislators.

In the state of Washington petitions are being circulated for signatures for support of civil service in that state. In addition, Minnesota, Rhode Island, Alabama, Texas, Arizona, and Georgia are taking initial steps toward the adoption of state civil service. In some of these states civic organizations are getting behind the idea of civil service for the state, while in others tentative legislation is being drafted.

Furthermore, the model law will aid those states already operating under a civil service law.

The second development in the civil service field involves the attempt to professionalize the job of the civil service administrators so that they will have the same ranking in the world of affairs as the lawyer, the engineer, or the banker. To accomplish this, standards are being set up by a committee appointed by the Civil Service Assembly and composed of Leonard D. White, Professor of Public Administration at the University of Chicago, and formerly United States Civil Service Commissioner, Clarence Dykstra, President of the University of Wisconsin and formerly City Manager of Cincinnati, and Charles P. Messich, Chief Engineer and Secretary of the New Jersey State Civil Service Commission.

Mexican Food Survey Planned

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEXICO, D. F.—An extensive survey of the foods eaten in Mexico is being conducted under the direction of the Department of Public Health to instruct the people both of the cities and of the outlands in amount and kinds of foods which they should consume.

A group of experts will be sent to make tabulations on the daily rations of the average Mexican. They will investigate the various cereals grown in Mexico, study comparative nutritive values, and give special courses in the preparation of these home-grown products.

They will examine the chemical composition of each product and determine its food content in relation to imported products. Lectures on hygiene and dietetics will be given on the radio to reach as many listeners as possible. In the schools there will be special courses to instruct Mexicans to get the most out of Mexican agricultural products and thus profit both in food quality and financially.

Public marketplaces will be investigated by the Health Department in an attempt to obliterate unsanitary conditions and to instruct dealers in the best methods of conserving fruits, vegetables, and meats.

It is hoped that this survey and instructions will aid in teaching Mexicans that they can obtain the best nourishment from home-grown products without having recourse to imported goods.

Of All Things . . . !

One Way to Get the Bacon

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OGDEN, Utah—Bob Johnson, an airplane pilot who operates a mine as a side line, has an unusual way of communicating with the miners working his Pistol Creek claim on the Payette National Forest of Idaho.

The mine has no landing field, but Mr. Johnson furnished his miners with a supply of black cloth from which they cut large black letter combinations and staked them out on the snow as signals for supplies.

Each week Pilot Johnson flew over his mine. If he saw the letters "BC" he knew there was a shortage of bacon, if "MP" a shortage of pork, and so on. Other combinations were used to tell of shortage of beef, vegetables, and other food.

And the pilot has his own system of answering, too. From the air he could see how the "muck" pile at the mouth of the shaft was increasing. If it was growing fast enough, he went after the bacon.

Turkeys, Too, Like Marbles

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—News flash for turkey growers! If you are having difficulty teaching incubator-raised turkeys to eat just—buy them a bag of marbles. That is advice from the poultry department at Oregon State College.

Acting upon the advice, the State Purchasing Agent put through an order for 10 cents worth of red marbles—the State's smallest expenditure during May. The marbles were scattered through the bran troughs at one of the State farms. The idea is that young turkeys are attracted by bright objects and will pick at them. In the case of the marbles the small birds peck at the slippery objects and their beaks slide off into the bran. Once having tasted the bran it becomes acceptable food and the marbles are forgotten.

Daniel Fry, State Purchasing Agent, at first was skeptical but now admits that "there must be something to the system because—it works."

Yields More Than Nickname

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEDINA, Ohio—The buckeye tree, from which the State of Ohio gets its nickname, is usually considered a useless tree except for shade, sentiment, and the pleasure of boys who gather its nuts each fall. Its wood has little general value, and the nuts are bitter. It is brought to light that there is now a commercial use for the wood in the watch and clock repair business, and the American wood is being distributed to all parts of the world. A local mill has a steady call for buckeye logs, to be sawed into slabs, three sixteenths of an inch thick. These are supplied to a concern in Grafton, Ohio, where they are processed into small dowels. These are then placed in boxes and shipped to dealers here and abroad. It is maintained that buckeye "peg wood" is superior to all others.

The real buckeye tree, however, is not very common. Those usually referred to as buckeyes, are really only horse chestnuts, which they closely resemble. The buckeye nut is smaller.

Antelopes Bottle Fed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BAKER, Ore.—An enrollee in a CCC camp is likely to be assigned to many an "odd" job. Boys in the CCC camp near the Sheldon antelope range just across the Oregon border in Nevada have discovered this fact. Recently 43 baby antelopes were captured to form the neuclei of two new herds to be established on new ranges in the West. Feeding proved to be a task for the rangers so they called in the CCC boys. All 43 are bottle-fed and require considerable attention. Reports from several of the men working on the "new project" indicated there is no difference between baby antelope and other youngsters—they all cry for more.

Later the antelope herd will be divided, a portion going to Vantage, Wash., and the remainder to Las Vegas, Nev. These animals will establish new herds on the ranges being developed in these two locations.

Belling the Belles

HIGH RIVER, Alberta (CP)—High River cats have joined the legion of the belled.

A bylaw has been adopted by the Council making compulsory the belling of all cats in the town—an effort to protect birds. A similar bylaw has been enforced in Stavely, Alta., since 1936.

In 1922 the High River Council adopted a bylaw which would have compelled cat owners to pay $1 a year license fee. It was never enforced.

No license is charged under the new law, but cats found without bells will be liable to extermination without benefit of trial.

Will He Remember Letters?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va. — Here's one West Virginian who's sales tax conscious.

Not even his wedding day was strong enough to make a Raleigh County, West Virginia, bridegroom forget what years of West Virginia experience had taught him when he married in Bluefield, Va., across the State line. Or maybe it was the other way around, and in the excitement of the moment he completely forgot himself.

Be that as it may, the Rev. J. D. Kitchin, Jr., who married the young couple, opened the envelope which the young man left with him containing the minister's fee. He found to his amazement that along with several bills had been included the correct number of pennies, presumably for sales tax!

This damsel declares: "If you're wild about shows,
You'll stop at The Taft,
for, as everyone knows,
The theatres are only a
step from your door,
A small hotel bill lets
you see a few more."
2000 ROOMS WITH BATH AND RADIO FROM $2.50
HOTEL TAFT Alfred Lewis, Mgr.
7th Ave. at 50th St. NEW YORK
• AT RADIO CITY •

SUMMER ENJOY AN AROUND THE WORLD CRUISE
VISIT BEAUTIFUL JAPAN
This Summer on the N.Y.K. Budget Tour
Enjoy the quaint customs—see the colorful costumes and picturesque shrines and temples of Japan.
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Certified records from HOME Proving Kitchens show why it is the "savingest" refrigerator you ever saw! Only Westinghouse has the covered all-porcelain MEAT-KEEPER—which alone accounts for Kitchen-proved savings that average $2.91 a month!
See a demonstration at your nearest Westinghouse dealer's store today.
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MANSFIELD, OHIO

"I PAID LESS AND GOT MORE"

"I thought the others were lower priced until I checked up," says Mr. C. O. Jones of Kansas City, Mo. "I was delighted with the Plymouth 'Roadking,' with the way it rides and handles—and got a big surprise at its low price!"
1. Of the leading lowest-priced cars, the Plymouth "Roadking" is nearly 7 inches longer than one; and more than 10 inches longer than the other.
2. Get the full-powered performance *and* economy of the "Roadking's" big, 82-h.p. "L-head" engine.
3. Easy to own...your present car will probably represent a large proportion of Plymouth's low delivered price...balance in surprisingly low monthly instalments. See your nearby Plymouth dealer today!
PLYMOUTH "ROADKING" 5-PASSENGER SEDAN
$685—"Detroit delivered price," including all Federal taxes. State, local taxes extra. Plymouth "Roadking" models start at $645; "De Luxe" models slightly higher.
Most for Low Price PLYMOUTH

"I take pride in being of real service to you motorists—in polishing your windshields, checking your tires and radiators.
"But my two partners—the Amoco and Orange American Gas pumps—give real service, too.
"These two fuels keep your car running its sweetest, its smoothest for mile after pleasant mile! Amoco is the finest motor fuel in the world; Orange American is the best buy at regular gas price. When you stop at the Amoco Sign of Greater Values you get the best of service from the products and the men alike!"
YOUR AMERICAN AMOCO GAS DEALER

Pilot Aids for Air Lines Developed

Two devices for safer transport flying put into active production; one carries plane on charted flight; other enables pilot to tell where he is without trouble.

News in Aviation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

An airline pilots inventions are helping the air transport industry to solve two of its knottiest traffic problems.

An "orientator" and "position-finder" patented by Captain Stark, a veteran pilot of Pennsylvania-Central Airlines, are being built in quantities by the Sperry Company and will be rapidly installed on that Company and other major air lines.

The "orientator" is used in connection with the Sperry automatic gyro-pilot which is standard equipment aboard most transport planes. It is a rotatable top dial on the directional gyro. The pilot is equipped with a number of special round charts of each field into which he operates with the gyro course plotted upon it. All the pilot need do is fasten the proper chart to the gyro and the directional pilot will steer the outlined course into the field.

The position-finder enables a pilot, who wants to give a routine position report or who is lost, to tell within two to five miles of his exact location without mathematical calculation. The instrument is eight inches in diameter and one inch thick and is fixed to the radio direction-finder or can be used as a hand instrument and held on the knee of a pilot. Its use is a short-cut method to eliminate another item in the rather detailed job of a air-line pilot.

Wide World

Slot Expected to Increase Wing Lift

Dr. Clark B. Millikan, Left, Professor of Aeronautics at the California Institute of Technology, and A. M. O. Smith, Student, Pointing to Slot That Sucks In "Boundary Layer" of Air, Supposedly Increasing a Plane's Wing Lift

Others who have tested the inventions of Captain Stark say that many bad accidents might have been prevented by their use. Cases of pilots flying through bad weather and becoming lost might have been avoided, they claim.

Captain Stark is an old-time pilot who started with the Curtiss exhibition troupe back in 1911 and has seen service on practically all of the early air lines. He once operated over an arduous route between Cristobal, Panama, and Telsa, Honduras, a run of 1,038 miles.

Probably the only pilot in the Country, it is believed, who has outstanding inventions in his field, Captain Stark says he has had no technical training and evolved his inventions from the demands of his job. Several years ago he wrote an instruction manual for pilots which was published by a national firm and sold all over the country.

* * *

Akron to Norfolk

From soot and strikes to surf and shrimps in three hours was the impression observers received from the news service of Pennsylvania Central which now links the Middle West with the South.

The little group of air travelers who participated in the first test flight over the new route on Memorial Day week end read strike headlines while they ate breakfast in Akron, Ohio, and three hours later were dining on succulent shrimps at the Cavalier Hotel in Virginia Beach, close by to Norfolk, Va., terminus of the new route.

The timetable says "Akron-Norfolk route." Roughly, it parallels the route that must have been taken by the Wright brothers between their bicycle shop in Dayton, Ohio, and the sand dunes at Kitty Hawk, N. C., where their tiny plane first flew. The new airport at Norfolk, which has been built out of a golf course, is in fact almost halfway between Norfolk and the shore resorts.

Cecil Northrup, first and oldest pilot of the Company, who commanded a "windjammer" for a decade before he took to the skies, had the controls on the pioneer trip, which was necessarily a "contact" flight, since the Government radio aids have not yet been installed on this route.

From Akron, Captain Northrup swung his passengers to Pittsburgh and thence to Washington where a gay crowd of socialites bound for a wedding in Norfolk boarded the plane. Then off he went down across the shining expanse of the Potomac River to where the water broadens to form Chesapeake Bay.

Because the pilot had to use visible aids such as cities, towns, and railroads, the passengers were able to look down on historic restored Williamsburg; Jamestown, site of the first English settlement; Roanoke Island, one-time abode of Capt. John Smith; Hampton Roads and Newport News, with ships riding at anchor; Old Point Comfort setting like a jewel in the midst of green waters, and, finally, ahead the "golf links airport" of Norfolk rising to meet the passengers as Pilot Northrup banked steeply to descend. The little white administration building at Norfolk, some day to be replaced by a big modern structure, looked very new and prim. But even though there was barely room for the two dispatchers to check in baggage and passengers, air-line business was moving with unusual smoothness.

* * *

Air Experiments

California Tech's Dr. Clark B. Millikan, head of the School of Aeronautics at the Institute at Pasadena, and some of his associates, have a theory that by cutting a slot in the underside of the wing of a plane they may be able to control the so-called "boundary layer," a thin skin of air that reduces a wing's "lift," and thereby increase lift, and provide easier control of the plane, so that landings can be made at lower speed, thus increasing safety.

Their plan is to draw the "boundary layer" air into the wing at the point where it "breaks," or becomes of no lift value, and expel it through the tail of the ship. At that point fresh "live" air will flow over the remainder of the wing and add its lift to the forward section. These theories are being checked in the Institute's wind tunnel.

Bronx Rose Bowl Aglow With Rare And New Blooms

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—A natural "rose bowl" that holds thousands of roses is bringing visitors from far and wide to the New York Botanical Garden in Bronx Park which opened its annual June rose show this week. Nearly 800 varieties of roses make the spread of color in the hollow and up the surrounding hillsides, and of these about 100 are new to the two acres, adding their novelty and fragrance to one of the world's largest collections.

Among the new specimens are the Pittsburgh, a large light pink blossom, and the Margaret McGrady, whose petals are salmon pink. The climbing roses lining the sides of the "bowl" include two additional varieties—the Glen Dale and Doubloom—making 97 climbers in all. One of the largest blooms in the whole garden is the hybrid perpetual Arrillaga, bearing many clear pink blossoms and hugely contrasting with the small white "Sweetheart" rose near by.

Other varieties of special interest are the old moss roses, the ramblers now in full bloom, the Irish single or "innocent" blooms, the Leonard Barron, named after a distinguished horticulturist, and orange-colored roses of the Polyanthus type. The most attractive of all, according to the majority of tastes, is the Condesa de Sastago, which is about four inches across and of spectacular color.

In the group of "patented roses," interesting experiments are featured, but it is a policy of the garden not to introduce every variety of rose that is publicized until it has proved itself. The show will continue through the rest of June.

French Expand Army Again; Report Plane Output Rising

PARIS, June 14 (AP)—The Government announced today that it had adopted a decree increasing the number of officers and men in the French army.

The numbers involved were not made public, but the decree was believed to mean the opening of intensive recruiting for professional soldiers and drafting reserve officers into the regular army.

A communiqué issued at the close of a long Cabinet meeting said that Guy La Chambre, Air Minister, reported that intensive production of fighting planes was well under way and that a squadron of new pursuit planes capable of 480 kilometers (297 miles) an hour would participate in a military review in honor of King George of England on June 30.

The communiqué said the Army decree would be published in the Official Journal tomorrow.

The Government's decision will bring about the third large increase in France's armed forces within three months, its answer to the increased tension in Europe.

Early in April increases were made in the number of army officers and the man power of the Navy and Air Force. Provision for recruiting 60,000 additional Colonial troops was made by Cabinet decree on May 18.

Before today's decree the authorized strength of the French Army was 785,759 officers and men.

Czechs Stay Calm but Ready

(Continued from Page 1)

tremely vague. There are references to the establishment of some kind of Volkstag—or National Congress—with a sort of President for the Sudeten German area.

Naturally all of this has to be carefully worked out between the legal experts of the Government and the Sudeten German Party, but as far as can be ascertained at the present some form of local government after the English fashion, with special guarantees for the nationalities in Fascist areas—somewhat after the former Austrian pattern—is the goal for which the Government at any rate is patiently striving.

Well-founded reports also maintain that the Sudeten Germans are seeking official recognition of the German area as established as "German for all time"—a rather strange demand in view of European developments, but compatible with National Socialist ideas that boundaries of the race have been once and forever fixed.

Some satisfaction is felt in well-informed circles here that the new memorandum makes no references either to Czech foreign policy or to National Socialist ideology, and this raises hope that the problem may be settled along administrative lines. The final draft of the new law will not be presented to Parliament until July, after the Sokol Congress is over.

Student Confederation Formed

All organizations of "racially minded" German students in Czechoslovakia have been united in one student confederation, which will henceforth be an integral part of the Sudeten German Party. All former student corps have now been disbanded and the former wearing of special corps dress and participation in certain student ceremonies and rituals has been abandoned.

Instead, the new confederation, it is declared, will concentrate upon training in "a strong team spirit." Before administering the oath of allegiance to the new confederation representatives of different organizations at Eger last week end, Herr Frank, Deputy Leader of the Sudeten German Party delivered a speech, in which he declared again, "You all are students united and determined under the iron fighting spirit of loyalty, culture, and discipline of the National Socialist Weltanschauung. Be ready during the coming days to undertake the tasks and commands which will demand special sacrifices from you in particular."

The Sudeten German Party is still busy on the clean-up of its membership, excluding those who are not absolutely Aryan according to Germany's "Nuremberg laws."

Some idea of the way in which co-operation between the Reich and the Sudeten Germans is encouraged nowadays is obtainable from the fact, according to reliable reports, that at the coming German sports rally at Breslau 20,000 Sudeten Germans will go as the Reich's guests. They will receive from a rich German source free transport, food, housing, and tickets for the rally. Another 70,000 Sudeten German guests will also go at exceptionally cheap rates.

'Forcible' Action Intimated

BERLIN, June 14 (AP)—A foreign Office mouthpiece warned the Czechoslovak Government yesterday that delay in solving the Sudeten German question "will lead only to a more forcible solution."

The organ, the Diplomatische Politische Korrespondenz, advised the Prague Administration to impress upon the Czech people "that they have no supremacy rights or special prerogatives" outside the purely Czech areas of the Republic.

"There is no further excuse for treating the Sudeten districts as occupied territory," the Korrespondenz declared. "Procrastination will lead only to a more forcible solution."

Hitler Starts Berlin Building

BERLIN, June 15 (AP)—Reichsführer Hitler laid the cornerstone of a monumental edifice on Potsdamerstrasse as the first act in Berlin's huge reconstruction plan begun simultaneously at 16 different points today.

This building is to become the headquarters for the National Socialist home and foreign travel movement. Ceremonious cornerstone layings at other points were conducted by other Reich authorities.

In his address Herr Hitler said that he was building for at least the next 300 years, and in view of the vastly increased motor traffic was planning arterial roads so wide as to avoid street congestion problems that were troubling other Capitals.

He also announced that a great Palace of Justice would be erected in Berlin and that 30,000 dwelling houses would be built this year.

"We want people from all Nations to come and be convinced that Germany is the center of European culture," the Führer said.

Soviet 'Liquidates' Clergy

MOSCOW, June 14 (AP)—The anti-religious magazine Bezbozhnik reported yesterday that a monarchist-church organization including some 49 members had been "liquidated" in Kuibysheff Province for anti-Soviet electoral activity.

The magazine said the leader of the group was a priest who first tried to get himself nominated for election to the Supreme Soviet last autumn, then urged his followers to boycott the election.

Those reported tried included 20 priests, two deacons, seven acolytes and more than 20 other persons.

The group which had been active since 1936, the magazine said, were accused of undercover propaganda intended to create discontent with the Soviet régime.

One priest was quoted as confessing the group expected a Fascist attack on Russia and intended to lend its aid to the attackers.

Numerous other cases of agitation in churches against the elections last Dec. 12 were reported by the magazine, which cited them as showing the need for extreme vigilance in the current campaign for election to Supreme Soviets of the various Republics.

Phone Service Resumes On London-Moscow Line

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—Normal telephone service between London and Moscow has resumed after week-end interruptions which British post-office officials attributed to mechanical difficulties.

London was unable to telephone Moscow by any route early Sunday and London-Moscow direct connection was interrupted early Monday, although Paris was able to obtain quick connection with the Soviet capital.

The Associated Press Bureau in Moscow said as far as could be learned there was no official interference at that end.

Panama's Auto Record

Panama has more automobiles per capita than Germany, more than twice as many as Italy, nine times as many as Japan, and 25 times as many as Poland.

Workers Lend Pay To Employers And End Mexican Strike

MEXICO, D. F., June 14 (AP)—Willingness of workers to lend part of their pay to aid the mill they struck against today ended a three-day general strike that had crippled business in the textile State of Puebla.

Sympathy for the 500 workers of La Teja Textile Mill, who walked out last Feb. 16 in protest against discontinuance of two shifts, led to a general strike June 11 of about 70,000 workers.

The mill management said it was helpless to meet the strikers' demands for reinstatement because of slack business. But at a mediation conference last night it was agreed:

1. Operations would be resumed at 6 a. m. today on a six-day, two-shift basis, and the workers would lend the mill 25 per cent of their pay, the loan to be repaid in four six-month installments, sooner if profits justified.

2. The workers would renounce their demand for pay while on strike.

Mexico Plans Peso Control

MEXICO, D. F., June 14 (AP)—Seeking a means of regulating the fluctuating Peso, the Senate today called up for debate a plan to vest in the Finance Minister authority to fix the internal rate of exchange. In order to protect its diminishing gold reserve, the Central Bank of Mexico withdrew its gold reservé support of the Peso when President Lazaro Cardenas issued his decree March 18 expropriating the foreign oil industry. The Peso, quoted normally at 3.60 to the dollar, has fluctuated since then at 4.60 to the dollar and less.

Guild Asks Wage-Hour Equality in the South

TORONTO, June 14 (AP)—The American Newspaper Guild suspended rules at its fifth annual convention here and rushed through a resolution condemning any discrimination against southern workers in the wage-hour bill up for final enactment in Washington.

The convention likewise suspended rules to adopt a resolution urging immediate enactment of the Federal fine arts bill expressing belief "the WPA art projects must be implemented, expanded, and carried forward on a permanent basis and with decent American working standards for the people employed."

The report of Secretary-Treasurer, Victor Pashe, listed Guild membership as 16,797, of whom 13,505 are in editorial departments and 3,292 in commercial departments.

Minus Auto License

BIRMINGHAM, England (AP)—Summoned for speeding, a motorist here said he had been driving five years without a license and didn't know he needed one. He was fined $12.50.

Work Peace League Is Richberg's Idea To 'Ad' Federation

DETROIT, June 14 (AP)—Donald R. Richberg, former NRA Administrator, urged industry, labor, and Government today "to cease warfare and sit down around the council tables of peace." He proposed a League For Peaceful Progress.

"In all three groups," he told the Advertising Federation of America, "are exceedingly active and aggressive war makers who want no peace unless then can dictate the terms.

"Some of these," he continued, "are hard-headed zealots who honestly believe that Government or Management or Labor must boss the economic system. Some are narrow-minded, unscrupulous self-seekers who, in their desire for power or money, are ruthless enemies of any opposing private or public interest.

"It is the public clamor and the private intrigues of these war makers that break down every effort to draw peace-loving men together in a joint adventure of public service."

"What we need today is an economic constitution—a declaration of those fundamental principles under which a democratic people can maintain a competitive system of private enterprise that will offer to every person capable of self support the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood."

Stressing that there is no panacea available, Mr. Richberg concluded:

"What we do urgently need is to consolidate the power of all the people regardless of party, creed, or class who want an opportunity to work together, to unite them in a League For Peaceful Progress, to unite them in a national drive against the bullies, the rowdies, and the war makers in public and private life who are dividing the American people into warring classes when the overwhelming majority of them want to live and work in peace."

Harlan Defense Denied Use Of Evarts Battle Evidence

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Ky., June 14—With the Government's case in the Harlan labor strife trial virtually complete, attention centered here today on two decisions by Judge H. Church Ford preparatory to commencement of the defense case, both regarded as tending to the disadvantage of the Defense.

More important of the two was an ultimatum to the Defense to restrict its evidence on the "battle of Evarts" of May 5, 1931, to the bare fact that on that day three Harlan Deputy Sheriffs were killed by the guns of striking miners.

If the Defense went beyond that point and attempted to revive this past bit of Harlan history in vivid detail before the jury, the Judge warned that he would permit the prosecution to attempt to show that the miners convicted over this affair were railroaded into prison on perjured evidence.

Labor Blamed

The battle of Evarts is a major point in the contention of defendants in the trial here that whatever quickness of trigger there has been in Harlan goes back to this indictment where, they hold, labor initiated the series of subsequent incidents which have made Harlan notorious as a center of employer-labor violence.

The Judge is willing to permit admission before the jury of evidence that the affray took place and that three Deputy Sheriffs were killed, but no more.

The second ruling by Judge Ford was to deny to the Defense a request that Kentucky rules of procedure be set aside in this case to permit them to put defendants on the stand at any time during the course of the trial most convenient to them. In Kentucky courts any defendant is required to take the stand before other witnesses are called. If other witnesses are once used the defendant is barred from taking the stand.

While the Federal District Court is not bound legally by Kentucky rules, the Judge decided that since this is a trial involving Kentucky matters and being held inside Kentucky, he would observe local procedure.

Defense Counsel had suggested that they could present a more coherent case to the jury if they could take up each of the scores of instances of alleged intimidation of labor which the prosecution has raised one by one, using witnesses whenever and wherever they best fitted into the picture. Denial of their request means that each defendant who is to testify will be put on the stand and forced to tell his version of all incidents in which he was allegedly involved before any others may be brought forward.

Interstate Trade?

Meanwhile, the Government sought to wind up its case by getting into the court record evidence of the interstate character of the defendants coal mining business for the benefit of higher courts if and when the results of this trial ever reach that stage. The way was cleared to go ahead when Judge Ford finally dismissed one of the regular jurors whose illness necessitated an adjournment yesterday and put one of the two alternates, A. B. Sams, a Clay County farmer, on the jury.

The first defendant yet to take the stand was called by the Government in conection with the Interstate commerce question. It was W. F. Whitfield, Jr., Secretary and Treasurer of the Clover Fork Coal Company, who testified as to details of Harlan coal mining. Vitally important in the event of a future appeal was his account of how his company loads, in normal times, 32 cars of coal a day on railroad tracks which it rents from the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The coal is sold by a selling agent which takes possession at the mines, but the coal is mined and loaded in response to orders which come to it from outside of Kentucky.

Walsh-Healey Act Change Sought

(Continued from Page 1)

means a great deal to Mr. Lewis, and his followers.

As always at the conclusion of a Congressional session, when a definite time limit has been set for adjournment, tremendous pressure is turned loose for certain last-minute bills. In this instance, the greatest pressure is being concentrated on proposed amendments to the existing Walsh-Healey Act. And most Congressmen, who probably did not even know what the Act was, find suddenly that the demand of the labor group for its amendment complicates the whole problem of getting out of Washington.

To give dramatic manifestation to their earnestness, Mr. Lewis and four of his aides came to the hall of Congress yesterday and practically took over the office of the Speaker of the House of Representatives. While Mr. Lewis remained inside, two of his assistants went out and buttonholed members of the all-important Rules Committee. Some of them they brought back to the Speaker's office. What the Congressmen said to Mr. Lewis, and what Mr. Lewis said to the Congressmen is not known circumstantially, but no secret was made of the fact that there was blunt speaking—what Vice-President Garner refers to as discussion "with the bark off."

Political Threat

Mr. Lewis is potentially a very dangerous man to the Democrats, who are still trying to reconcile him to the Party ticket in Pennsylvania, where his own candidate was defeated in the Democratic primaries. It is possible that Mr. Lewis could throw the Pennsylvania election, and possibly the election in Kentucky, away from the Democrats if he took a decisive stand. It is obvious therefore that his word is something to listen to, politically at least, when he makes the unusual gesture of "applying heat" in person, in the Speaker's office, on Capitol Hill.

The situation on the Walsh-Healey bill has been explained in this paper before. The proposed amendments were rushed through the Senate June 7, and approved initially without a word of discussion, while most members were absent. Later Senator William H. King (D) of Utah attempted unsuccessfully to bring back the measure to the Senate, after it had been sent to the House.

In the House very little more attention has been given it than in the Senate. A version of the amendment passed the House Judiciary Committee, and went to the Rules Committee, for a place on the last-minute calendar. The Rules Committee pointed out that there would be difficulty in reporting a different version from that passed by the Senate, since it would have to go to conference where it might be lost in the last-minute rush. The Rules Committee sent it back to the Judiciary Committee therefore, urging it to accept the Senate version in toto. This, however, the Judiciary Committee on Monday refused to do, 11 to 11. This is where Mr. Lewis marched in.

There is practically no chance of getting the Judiciary Committee to revoke its stand. If the Rules Committee will not act, the measure is bottled up for good. Therefore Mr. Lewis rushed in to appeal for a favorable rule, that will send the bill to the floor, and thence to conference with the hope of last-minute enactment.

What is this Walsh-Healey bill, which the public at large hardly knows about, but which the C. I. O. considers so vital?

It is a statement that has already evoked an indirect comment from President Roosevelt. On Saturday he wrote a letter to Hatton W. Sumners (D) of Alabama, Chairman of the Rules Committee, denying that his inquiry into the British Trade Disputes and Trade Unions Act was a slap at the Wagner Act, and inferentially indorsing the Walsh-Healey bill.

The now pending amendments greatly stiffen what is known as the Government contracts law, now in effect. This law as it stands provides that the Government shall not let contracts of $10,000 or more to any firm or company which violates certain minimum standards of wages and hours. A black list of such violators is in effect.

Now comes the new Lewis-backed amendment which vastly lengthens the teeth of this Act. For the first time it includes companies which violate the Wagner Act. It tremendously increases the number of cimpanies affected, by making the lower limit of the contract $2,000, instead of $10,000. It includes also subcontractors. In sweeping language it grants to the Secretary of Labor discretion to include in the Government black list firms which are "persistent violators" of the Labor Relations Act, and set up an outside limit of three years in which they might be boycotted by the Government.

In favorably reporting the bill, the Senate Labor Committee said that as present written the jurisdiction of the Act covers only about 30 per cent of the number of Government supply contracts, and only 15 per cent of their total value. It continued:

"This has reduced the effectiveness of the policy underlying the act and while there was some hesitation in 1936, when the Act was first enacted, that a great jurisdiction than $10,000 would hamper purchasing by the Government, administration of the Act has indicated that it is feasible to increase the jurisdiction without in any way interfering with the ability of the Government to make purchases."

"The spectacle of John L. Lewis taking possession of the Speaker's office and summoning members to instruct them how to vote undoubtedly will shock a great many people!" said Bertrand H. Snell (R) of New York, Minority Leader.

"What's the bill all about?" asked a good many Congressmen.

The pressure continued today, with no way of saying what the final prospect would be.

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Mrs. Eddy's Chicago Address: Its Story Told After 50 Years

By Frederick W. Carr
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, June 14—Fifty years ago today Mary Baker Eddy was suddenly thrust into one of the great emergencies of her founding of Christian Science, and thereupon turned a monumental threat of discredit into an exceptional victory—a story that has never yet been fully told and is now on this anniversary filled out with hitherto unpublished records.

Mrs. Eddy had for the first and only time summoned all Christian Scientists to a national convention, calling on them to "Let no consideration bend or outweigh your purpose to be in Chicago on June 13" (Miscellaneous Writings, p. 134). On that day she gave them the message she felt urgent for her cause.

Her own work of the sessions seemed then for the most part finished. On the following morning she prepared to go to Chicago's largest and best hall to hear her students deliver a program of addresses.

Those planning the morning meeting had arranged it differently without advising her. She had been advertised as the sole speaker. Apparently only Mrs. Eddy and a very few others did not know of the change.

While the hall was filling until every seat was taken and visitors overflowed into all available standing room, and while Mrs. Eddy was leaving the Palmer House a few blocks away, and until she reached the hall and was about to take a seat on the stage, she was unaware that within a few minutes she would be called on for the address of the day.

This was no ordinary meeting. It proved the largest and only public gathering the National Christian Scientist Association ever held. It received more public attention than any Christian Science event had ever done in the West. Indeed to the West the meeting, though not so purposed, gave Mrs. Eddy and Christian Science their first broad public introduction.

Across the stage a hundred of Mrs. Eddy's own students were allotted seats in her honor. Before her on the main floor centered 800 or more of the delegates she had bade to "Be 'of one mind,' 'in one place,' and God will pour you out a blessing such as you never before received." From the sides and in the balcony many gazed upon her for the first time who were later to become notable workers in her cause. Below at the reporters' table sat spokesmen of a section of the western press as yet unfamiliar with and skeptical of the "Boston prophetess."

Mrs. Sargent's Memo

Possibly but three people out of the several thousand knew the drama of the moment. One of the three, Mrs. Laura E. Sargent, later a companion of Mrs. Eddy for many years, wrote this account of the occasion, which is here given to print for the first time:

"In the year 1888 the National Association met in Chicago, and Mrs. Eddy came from Boston to attend. There was a meeting for the students in the afternoon of the first day. The next morning there was a public meeting given at Music Hall, and Mrs. Eddy was informed by a member of the committee in charge that the students would give addresses.

"Mrs. Eddy's Normal students were to sit with her on the platform, and I had just entered the ante-room which led to the stage when Mrs. Eddy and her attendants arrived.

"A member of the committee in waiting stepped forward and handed her a program. Mrs. Eddy looked at it and then said to him, 'Why! what does this mean? I was told that the students were to address this meeting. I have not even a subject, and it is time for the meeting to open.

"With a look of diabolical satisfaction on his face, this man replied, 'Oh that does not make any difference. You can do it,' or words to that effect.

"Mrs. Eddy made no reply but removed her bonnet and arranged her hair at a mirror. I smoothed her lace collar and ventured to whisper in her ear, 'God is your strength.'

"She then turned and took the student's arm and went on the platform.

"While the audience was singing a hymn Mrs. Eddy selected the 91st Psalm to read and then addressed the audience for over an hour with one of the most eloquent, inspired messages on 'Science and the Senses,' a brief synopsis of which is found in Miscellaneous Writings (p. 134).

"The vast audience which filled the auditorium to the outer vestibule was held spell-bound and not a sound from the people broke the impressive silence as Mrs. Eddy's voice rang out clear and distinct, carrying the conviction of Truth into the hearts of her listeners.

"After the address was finished the people pressed forward for healing. A woman lifted her sick babe up above the heads of the people so Mrs. Eddy could see it. Others brought a paralytic to be healed.

"From that time on Christian Science made rapid strides in Chicago, as the history of the Cause shows.

"It may suffice to say that the student who had charge of the meeting at Music Hall and who offered Mrs. Eddy such an indignity as to bring her before the public without any preparation for an address left the ranks of Christian Science soon after the Association Meeting, showing that he did not understand Christian Science, although professing to be its follower."

Effects

Of the effects of this extemporaneous address there are probably few parallels in modern religious history.

"At the conclusion of your address, I noticed a poor woman who had entered the auditorium on crutches and who was evidently badly crippled, stretch out her arms toward you in a beseeching manner," Mrs. Emily Hulin, later a teacher of Christian Science in New York City, told Mrs. Eddy in a letter published in the Christian Science Sentinel of March 27, 1906.

"You looked at her with eyes full of compassion and love, as it seemed to me, and immediately she laid down her crutches and walked out as anyone in a normal condition would do!

"I cannot tell you of the awe that fell on me or the impression I received, and I then determined to learn more of this wonderful truth at the fountain-head."

As for the daily press, the old Chicago Times reported:

"When the speaker concluded the audience arose en masse and made a rush for the platform. There were no steps provided for getting on the rostrum but that did not deter those who wanted to shake hands with the idolized expounder of their creed. They mounted the reporters' table and vaulted to the rostrum like acrobats."

Later Mrs. Eddy wrote her own summary of her address, masterly in its succinctness. While the newspapers carried limited verbatim extracts, the Tribune remarked that as the address "depended largely upon its logic for its force it would be difficult to do her justice in less than a couple of columns."

Of Mrs. Eddy's voice the Tribune observed that "there is a ring of terrible conviction in it."

In the judgment of today, "Although not previously reduced to writing, this address can be rated as one of Mrs. Eddy's most notable utterances," notes Judge Clifford P. Smith, Editor of the Bureau of History and Records of The Mother Church, in his Historical and Biographical Papers, First Series, P. 32.

Description of Mrs. Eddy

A description of Mrs. Eddy at this time is also furnished by the brittle files of Chicago newspapers. The most thoughtful account of the meeting was given by the old Chicago Inter Ocean, which said in part:

"The first public meeting of The National Christian Scientists' Association was held at Central Music Hall, yesterday morning. It had been announced that the meeting would begin at 10 o'clock but by 9 o'clock every seat was occupied and many remained standing through the entire exercises. . . .

"Christian Scientists, as an organization, are of comparatively recent origin. . . . They stand for themselves, and are practical illustrations of the truths they teach. It must be admitted that the countenances of most of them showed evidence of high thinking, as if they had attained to that condition wherein the spirit has obtained ascendancy over the body.

"The audience was composed of a goodly number of men and young women, but the women of middle age constituted the majority. Many of the latter were white-haired; their faces were cheerful and serene, and they looked very much as if they had come into possession of the coveted secret of happiness, for which the sordid selfish world without was struggling and contending in vain.

"The Rev. Mary B. G. Eddy stands at the head of the movement in Boston, where she has a strong and enthusiastic following. Her admirers, however, are not confined to the East, but are everywhere, and her presence in Chicago has very generally called them together.

"When she came upon the stage a silence fell upon the audience which rose as if by pre-concerted plan, but in reality from some mysterious influence that no one could explain. . . .

"She has the typical Boston face, pale and highly spiritual. . . . She wore a black and white silk dress, and there was in her general appearance that exquisite darkness and daintiness which is also characteristic of women in the Eastern states. Her voice is clear and exceedingly penetrating. . . .

"The voluntary was followed by Scriptural reading and silent prayer, after which the old familiar hymn 'Nearer My God to Thee' was sung, leaflets having been distributed to the audience at the door. Mrs. Eddy then spoke as follows:

"'I will take for a topic 'Science and the Senses.' . . .'"

After referring to Mrs. Eddy as this "recognized prophet" of Christian Science, the Chicago Tribune commented that she "is really a woman of impressive appearance and intellectual force. She is of a little better than medium size, with a strong frame and the face of an ascetic."

That afternoon came the concluding business session of the National Christian Scientist Association. In the evening Mrs. Eddy held a reception in a parlor of the Palmer House. Of this and the Chicago meeting she wrote with happiness in Miscellaneous Writings, starting page 275.

Store on Hall Site

Central Music Hall, where Mrs. Eddy spoke half a century ago today, stood on the southeast corner of State and Randolph Streets. It was opened in 1879 and torn down in 1901 to make place for the Marshall Field and Company building. Chicago historians of the time when the hall was still in use report its regular seating capacity at a little less than 1,900.

Business sessions of the National Christian Scientist Association were held in the First Methodist Church on the southeast corner of Clark and Washington Streets, where the Chicago Temple now stands. The old Palmer House was recently replaced by the new hotel of the same name.

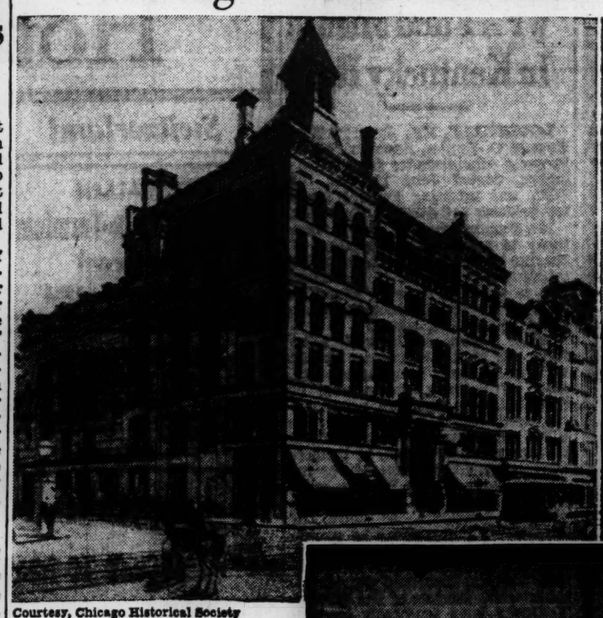
For two years prior to the Chicago convention Mrs. Eddy had been withdrawing from active membership in the National Christian Scientist Association, originally announcing that she would not be at its Chicago meeting. She withdrew as its President the following year and also did not attend its few subsequent national gatherings.

Mrs. Eddy's only other visit to the West was made four years earlier. She then spent a month in Chicago teaching a class here in May of 1884. The house where she stayed and taught stood at the southwest corner of Randolph and Sheldon Streets on the West Side of the City. She also delivered an address in a hall here.

In her second and unforeseen public address in Chicago Mrs. Eddy proved for herself and her Cause the merit of her own counsel, "Meet every adverse circumstance as its master" (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures, p. 419), and fulfilled her own pattern:

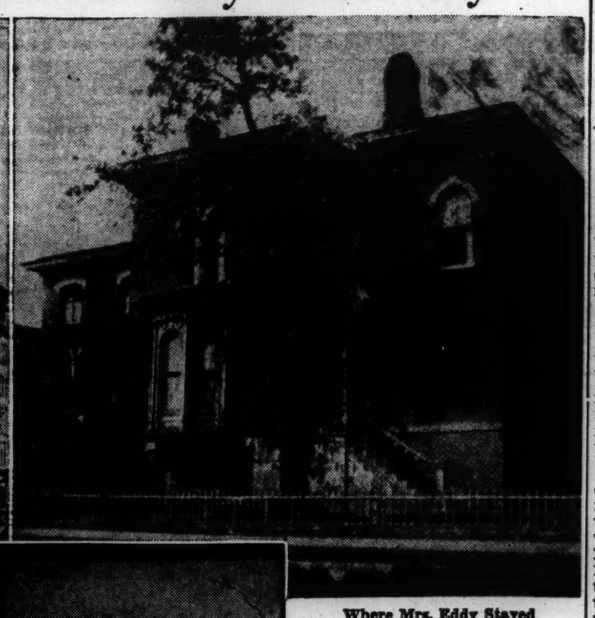
"The right teacher of Christian Science lives the truth he teaches. Preeminent among men, he virtually stands at the head of all sanitary, civil, moral, and religious reform. Such a post of duty, unpierced by vanity, exalts a mortal beyond human praise, or monuments which weight dust, and humbles him with the tax it raises on calamity to open the gates of heaven" (Retrospection and Introspection, page 70).

Chicago Scenes Associated With Mary Baker Eddy

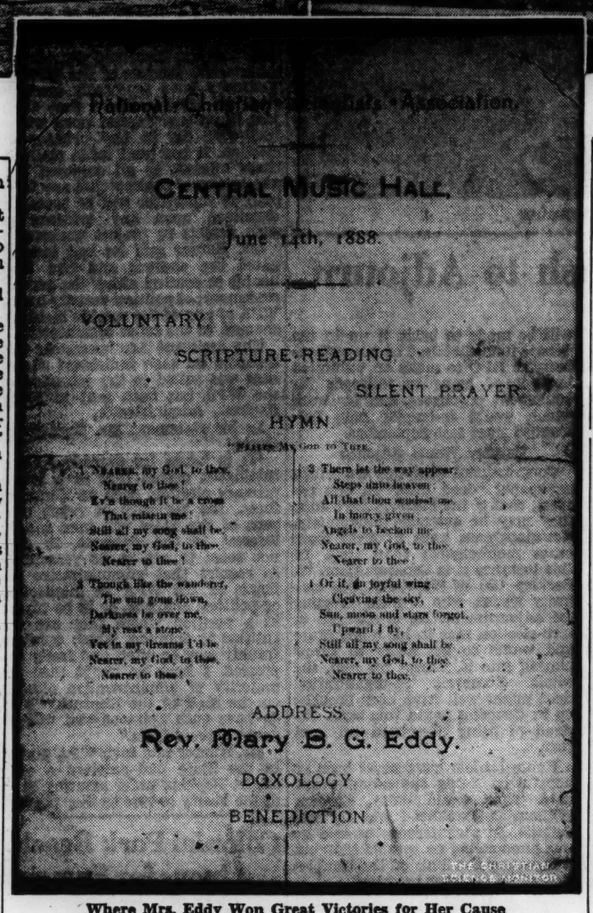


Courtesy, Chicago Historical Society

Central Music Hall
After 1870, Where Mrs. Eddy Delivered a Memorable Address



Where Mrs. Eddy Stayed
And Taught Classes in Christian Science in 1884



Where Mrs. Eddy Won Great Victories for Her Cause
Bottom—Program of the Historical Meeting Described for the First Time in Full

New Rochelle: Huguenot City Observes 250th Anniversary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW ROCHELLE, N. Y., June 14—This "City of the Huguenots" today is vividly engaged with its 250-year-old past in an anniversary of its founding that will continue until June 18. Among the honored guests are the French Ambassador to the United States, René de Saint-Quentin and Erik Morch, the Vice-Mayor of La Rochelle, France, whence the immigrant settlers of New Rochelle emanated in protest against religious persecution under Louis XIV.

The story of that colonizing will be told in historical pageants by the school all week, and a Huguenot house has been reproduced in the Public Library, its furniture and household articles genuine antiques loaned by descendants of the founders.

The beginnings of New Rochelle constitute one of the hardiest tales in the American colonial saga, for the band of French Protestant exiles who brought their vessel up Long Island Sound to Bonnefoi's Point in 1688 were destitute. They had found their first refuge in England, where they stayed long enough to earn passage money across the Atlantic.

Once here, however, their attempt at settlement won the interest of Jacob Leisler, a wealthy New York merchant, who helped them buy the 6,000-acre site for their venture with a loan of 1,675 pounds 25 shillings, sterling, to be repaid as they earned the money. This Westchester County tract was purchased from John Pell, Lord of Pelham Manor, who threw another 100 acres into the sale for a church site, with the proviso of feudal custom that he receive on demand each June 24 one fat calf.

Oneness of religious belief apparently did much to unite the settlers for the hardships of their undertaking.

It was not long before they were able to build their own church, ending the picturesque 20-mile pilgrimages to New York for communion services in the French Church in Petticoat Lane—a march of faith that began early in the morning to the chant of hymns that had consoled the Protestant martyrs at the stake and in the dungeon.

Gradually the French language was dropped by the settlement for that of the adopted country, but by then its members had written a piece of colonial era history that has been memorialized by John Fiske in characterizing the hundreds of seventeenth century French exiles who found a haven in America.

"The Huguenot settlers, being picked men," he wrote, "added a strength out of all proportion to their mere numbers."

Physicians Spot U. S. Health Plan

SAN FRANCISCO, June 14, (AP)—The Board of Trustees of the American Medical Association foresee in a Government-sponsored health group plan in Washington, D. C., an opportunity for "socialized medicine" to gain a foothold in the United States.

The Trustees' report said the activities of the Group Health Association in conjunction with the Home Owners Loan Corporation constituted "the first time that any Governmental agency, Federal or State, has undertaken through the use of public funds to subsidize a private lay corporation to provide medical services in competition with legitimate practitioners of medicine."

The Group Health Association was set up to provide hospital and medical care for civilian Government employees in the national Capital.

The AMA Trustees said the national House of Representatives Committee on Appropriations subsequently held that the Home Owners Loan Corporation contributed $40,000 to the plan without specific legal authority. They also cited reports that the Federal Home Loan Bank Board advanced up to $100,000 to get the "health" organization under way.

The medical trustees reported the United States Attorney of the District of Columbia had held the Group Health Association was unlawfully engaged in medical practice and that the Insurance Commissioner had decreed it was operating an insurance business without legal authority.

Mexican Party Dues

Thirty-five thousand farmers in the Federal District of Mexico City have voted to give five centavos (just over one cent) monthly to the newly organized Party of the Mexican Revolution (Government Party).

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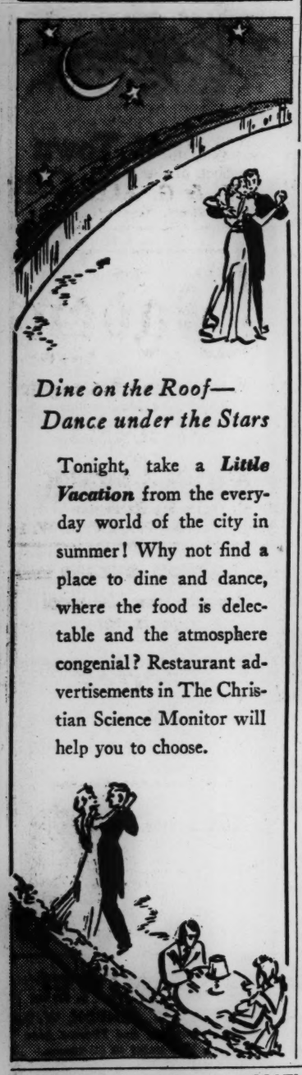

Dine on the Roof—
Dance under the Stars

Tonight, take a ***Little Vacation*** from the everyday world of the city in summer! Why not find a place to dine and dance, where the food is delectable and the atmosphere congenial? Restaurant advertisements in The Christian Science Monitor will help you to choose.

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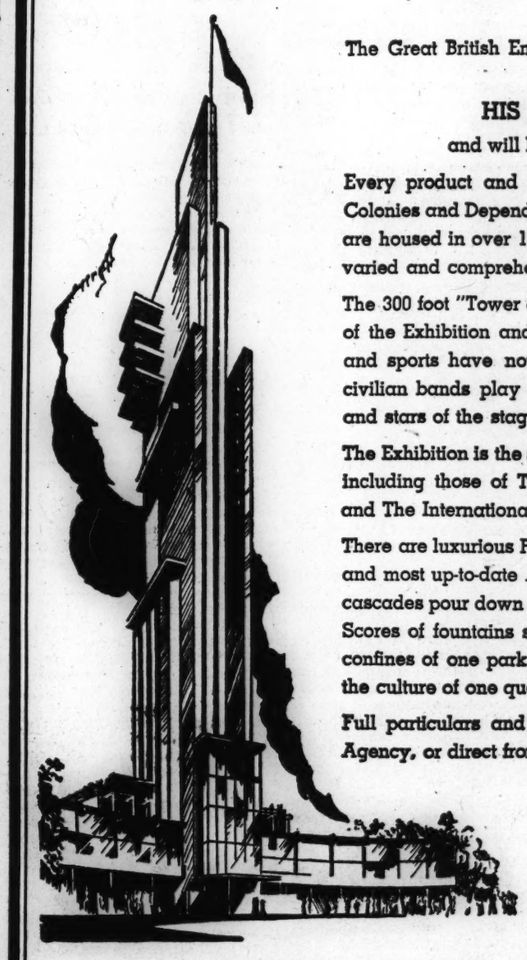

The Great British Empire Exhibition at Glasgow was opened on May 3rd by
HIS MAJESTY THE KING
and will be open till the end of October.

Every product and activity of Great Britain, the Dominions, Colonies and Dependencies is featured, and the exhibits, which are housed in over 100 Palaces and Pavilions, are of a widely varied and comprehensive nature.

The 300 foot "Tower of Empire" offers a magnificent panorama of the Exhibition and the surrounding country. Entertainments and sports have not been overlooked. Famous military and civilian bands play daily, and in the Concert Hall orchestras and stars of the stage provide the programmes.

The Exhibition is the scene of numerous important Conferences, including those of The International Advertising Association and The International Engineering Congress.

There are luxurious Restaurants, a Garden Club, and the finest and most up-to-date Amusement Park in Great Britain. Floodlit cascades pour down the hill round which the Exhibition is built. Scores of fountains spray the surface of the lake. Within the confines of one park are condensed the art, the industry, and the culture of one quarter of the earth's surface.

Full particulars and literature can be had from any Travel Agency, or direct from The General Manager,

EMPIRE EXHIBITION
75 BOTHWELL STREET, GLASGOW.

Flag Day Devoted to Drive Against 'Isms'

Intensive campaign waged by Flag Association to keep people awake to benefits of the democratic form of government.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—Towns and cities throughout the Nation had their flags fluttering, their bands playing, and their school children singing today in a "democracy-conscious" observance of the 161st anniversary of the adoption of "The Stars and Stripes" as the national emblem by the Continental Congress.

An intensive national, six weeks' campaign by the United States Flag Association, projecting the day as a means of dramatizing American abhorrence of foreign "isms," gave the ceremonies in many communities all the flair of an official holiday. The Mayors of Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Indianapolis, and Baltimore were among those responding to the Association's request for the issuance of Flag Day proclamations, and patriotic societies had organized well in advance to make the day one of special emphasis.

Taxi Drivers Join Observance

New York City had its flags out from the Battery to North River, with even its legions of taxicabs flying little ones in an observance that penetrated to all five Boroughs. Here the United States Flag Association had been particularly energetic, beginning the anniversary fete two days in advance, and making this city the center for an "unprecedented display of "The Stars and Stripes" to the plea that "never in the history of the Nation has it been more necessary that all loyal Americans show their colors."

Col. James A. Moss, President-General of the Association, was majordomo for its drive both here and in the Nation, and had a sharp rebuke for Mayor La Guardia, who neither responded to the Colonel's request to issue a Flag Day proclamation nor made any statement concerning Flag Day. Three visits to City Hall had not even gotten him to see Mayor La Guardia, he said, and, as far as the explanation that it was not customary for the Mayor in New York to issue Flag Day proclamations, he found it "indeed regrettable" that such a thing as tradition had deterred Mayor La Guardia from following the "loyal example set by his fellow Mayors."

The Mayor, who is up-state attending the Magna Charta celebration at Niagara Falls this week, had left orders, however, for appropriate ceremonies in City Hall Plaza this afternoon and instructed all department heads to display the flag.

Series of Ceremonies

Attacks on un-American ideologies dominated the program of most of the New York celebrations, Americanization demonstrations going forward in various of the City's parks, an "Old-Fashioned American Patriotic Rally" featuring the American Education Association observances in Town Hall, and a "unite Democracy - Conscious Americans" keynote for the dinner of the Young Citizens of America which has just concluded a drive for 10,000 members.

Negroes of the City made their annual Flag Day pilgrimage to the Hall of Fame on New York University campus to commemorate the 127th anniversary of the birth of Harriet Beecher Stowe, author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin."

One of the most impressive exercises here began at noon in Fraunces' Tavern near Bowling Green at the Battery under the auspices of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York, with Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine, Rear Admiral Clark A. Woodward, and Col. John W. Downer among the guests of honor. This had its climax in the society's annual Flag Day parade from the Tavern to the Liberty Pole in City Hall Park, to the music of a regimental band and bugle and drum corps. The Marchers numbered 1,500 and at the Pole saw a program of military exercises, with children from six of the City's public schools singing patirotic songs.

© International

Massed Colors in Parade of American Legionnaires

Congress in High Gear in Rush to Adjourn

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 14—Congress dug in today for the last-minute legislative rush that marks the closing days of every session, no matter how protracted. Newspapermen call it "going to press time"; Congressmen call it the wind-up of the term, and in either case it means high speed and a kind of ordered carelessness bewildering to outsiders.

Looking down on the Senate and House today from the galleries, one noted the piles of bills on the desks of legislators who made efforts to keep track of the rapid utterance of the Reading Clerks. Many were dressed in white, getting additional comfort in this Southern city from the air-cooling system which has been installed in both chambers.

There were occasional short snatches of debate followed by prolonged periods in which minor bills were read and passed so rapidly that it was impossible even for members to keep track of them. Only the rolling reiterations of the auctioneer surpasses the speed of Congressional reading clerks in the final hours of a session.

Drama in Committees

Meanwhile, the real drama was still in committees. It is here that the fate of the session is being decided. Despite efforts to get away immediately, pressure groups may delay adjournment for days if they have their way. Major interest for the moment centered on the C. I. O. drive for the Walsh-Healey bill, and on the railway interests who are trying to get the RFC lending bill through, despite the fact that the Administration has taken it off the "must" list.

Congressional leaders today reinstated the latter bill on the closing agenda after tentatively abandoning it, earlier. Majority Leader Alban W. Barkley said an attempt will be made to pass it before adjournment, and forecast its passage.

Lobbyists of every description swarm through the ornately painted corridors of Congress, or buttonhole Representatives in the halls, the private offices, or in the rotunda itself.

To date as the expected adjournment came closer, hour by hour, four major pieces of legislation have passed, with others pressing on their heels:

1. Amendment of the Merchant Marine Act.
2. Establishment of a Civil Aeronautics Authority.
3. Amendment and modernization of the Food and Drug Act.
4. Agricultural record-breaking $1,089,000,000 appropriation bill.

These passed both houses. They await only the President's signature.

While these bills awaited final executive approval, Mr. Roosevelt signed the $220,987,000 War Department civil functions bill carrying funds for river and harbor navigation improvements and flood control construction by the Army engineers.

Status of Other Bills

Satus of other bills, as Congress met today:

Conference reports pending:

Wages and relief bill of $3,748,000,000.

Bills in committee:

Senate—Tydings WPA investigation resolution; RFC loans to railroads.

House—Amendments to Walsh-Healey act.

Bills awaiting floor action:

Senate—$279,000,000 second deficiency appropriation; railway unemployment insurance.

House—RFC loans to railways.

Rail Aid Issue

A race against the closing hour has developed around the RFC railway aid bill. Senator Barkley made his forecast of eventual passage today after talking to the White House by telephone. The Railway Labor Executives Association at a meeting this morning failed to retreat from a position strongly opposing the bill, in retaliation for the 15 per cent wage cut demanded by the carriers, to take effect July 1.

Despite this opposition there is a fair chance of passage. An effort will be made to bring it up in the Senate immediately. The bill authorizes the RFC to make an unlimited amount of loans to railroads for equipment purchases, and for work which would re-employ men furloughed since last September.

Barkley Would Adjourn

Congressional wind-ups are unlike newspaper "dead lines" in one respect, that if the business isn't done they may be extended indefinitely. Newspapermen have to meet more exact requirements than that. In this instance it is Senator Alben W. Barkley (D) of Kentucky, the majority leader, who is most pressing for adjournment. He is engaged in a re-election race in his home State and wants to get away to throw himself into it. Except for him, the whole Roosevelt re-organization fight might well have been brought up in Congress again this term, instead of being postponed till next year.

House leaders have never been so hopeful in fixing the adjournment date. Thus, again today, Speaker William B. Bankhead was far less definite. In a conference he said he was announcing no specific time but was setting the limit on the completion of an 11-point program.

This program follows:

The wage-hour, recovery, and flood control bills.

In addition:

Autogiro development, House radio investigation, merchant marine investigation, Mexican Claims, Camp Springs, Md., airport, fine arts bureau, railroad employees injury liability, monopoly, and phosphates.

In addition the House must act on the $278,000,000 second deficiency bill conference report.

Martin Purges U. A. W. Board

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—Homer Martin, who left the ministry to become a powerful figure in the Committee for Industrial Organization, staked his leadership of the United Auto Workers' Union today on a purge of internal opposition.

Mr. Martin invoked his emergency powers as International U. A. W. President yesterday in suspending five of the Union's officers for leading a disgruntled minority faction. He termed them an "irresponsible group."

Six others out of a Board membership of 24 promptly threw their support to the suspended men.

The next step will be a trial in Detroit before the remaining members of the board.

The suspension order included four of the Union's five Vice-Presidents: Richard T. Frankensteen, Walter N. Wells, Wyndham Mortimer, and Ed Hall. The fifth man was George Addes, Secretary-Treasurer, whom Mr. Martin replaced by the temporary apopintment of Delmond Garst.

Mr. Martin warned the six members who walked out when he read the suspensions that they were laying themselves open to the same disciplinary action. The bolters were Walter Reuther, Tracy M. Doll, Paul Miley, Richard Reisinger, Ellsworth Cramer, and Leo Lamotte.

Mr. Martin said at a press conference he did not intend to see the Union "used as a tool to assist or comfort any alien dictatorships." He added that an "insignificant Communist element" had influenced "some unthinking people" in the Union.

A member of the suspended faction termed Mr. Martin's move a "declaration of war" which threatened to "split the Union wide open."

Members on both sides of the issue expressed belief the struggle for control of the U. A. W. might have a far-reaching effect on the whole C. I. O. movement.

John L. Lewis, Chairman of the C. I. O., was asked to intervene, and listened to the disputants for six hours June 12. He left without commenting publicly.

Factionalism first appeared after the U. A. W. came out of the General Motors sit-down strike, in which the Union won a signed contract and recognition as a bargaining agency.

It became more intense at the Union's national convention in Milwaukee last year. Mr. Lewis intervened then to effect a compromise that gave both factions a share of the top offices and Board places.

Oslofjord Reaches New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 13—New York harbor saw a new liner complete its trans-atlantic crossing here today with the arrival of the Oslofjord, motorship of the Norwegian-American Line, which nosed into pier 4 this afternoon under the command of Capt. Kjell S. Irgens.

The Oslofjord docked in New York seven days after its North Atlantic crossing, and its arrival here will be marked with a series of public receptions and inspections. No effort was made to set a record on the maiden voyage, officials said, although the ship's motors gave the liner a speed of 20 knots.

The vessel was built without subsidy of any kind and is said to be the largest and most powerful of any ship equipped with hydraulic-geared Diesel engines. It brings to the Company's 28-year-old service, the latest word in maritime equipment in safety provisions and passenger comfort.

The cruiser stern and projecting maierform bow are features of the 588-foot streamlined ship which has a beam of 73 feet, and accommodations for 800 passengers.

The Oslofjord is the twentieth century edition of the first ship designed to carry Norwegian immigrants to the United States, the Kristianafjord. Its New York reception will be in terms of the voyage of Leif Ericson centuries ago and the ship has a hall in commemoration of that voyageur. Directors of the Company and the Norwegian engineers and architects were passengers on the maiden voyage of the Oslofjord.

A welcome committee appointed by Mayor La Guardia and headed by Wilhelm Morgenstierne, Norwegian Minister to the United States, met the new motorship at quarantine.

Foreign Policy Body Promotes Vera Dean

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 14—After 10 years on the research staff of the Foreign Policy Association, Mrs. Vera Micheles Dean yesterday was appointed its research Director, succeeding Raymond Leslie Buell. She will continue to edit the Association's research publications in which her special fields are the Soviet Union, Italy, and problems of European diplomacy.

Mrs. Dean is a native of Russia, but has been in the United States since 1919 and is a graduate of Radcliffe College, where she specialized in international law and international relations, receiving her master's degree at Yale and her doctor's degree at Radcliffe. She was a lecturer last winter under the foundation for study of international relations established by the late Frank B. Kellogg, and in 1937 was on the American delegation to the International Studies Conference at Paris.

To Dredge Arctic Ocean For Russian Airmen

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—A portion of the Arctic Ocean will be dredged in an intensified search this summer for the six Russian fliers who disappeared en route to the United States last August.

The Soviet Embassy explained today that the dredging will take place around the spot where Eskimos reported they saw the splash of a plane in Arctic Ocean wastes. Officials, however, said the splash might have been caused by the landing of a searching plane of a Canadian aviator.

The Russian fliers were last heard from Aug. 13, 28 hours after leaving Moscow for Fairbanks, Alaska, 4,100 miles away.

Official Denies WPA Fund Misuse In Kentucky Race

LOUISVILLE, Ky., June 14 (AP)—Howard O. Hunter, Assistant Works Progress Administrator from Washington, denied June 12 that the WPA was misusing Federal funds for political activities in Kentucky.

Mr. Hunter, who was sent to Kentucky to make an investigation of charges by Brady Stewart, campaign manager for Gov. A. B. Chandler, who is opposing Senator Alben W. Barkley for the Democratic Senatorial nomination, stated:

"The misuse of Federal relief funds for political purposes by the WPA could only come specifically, first, by actually discharging, or threatening to discharge, needy unemployed people working for the WPA, on account of their political faith or votes, or second, by deliberately employing unnecessary or ineligible people on the WPA in order to pad the rolls in favor of some political candidate, or third, by forcing WPA employees to contribute money to a political campaign.

"I am convinced, after investigation, that the State and district administrative officials of the WPA in Kentucky have repeatedly made it clear to WPA workers that their jobs in no way depend upon whom they vote for in any primary or election. It has been made plain by these officials to all foremen and supervisors of projects that any foreman or supervisor will be promptly dismissed upon any evidence of such threats to project workers."

Mr. Hunter said he had investigated the charges and had been unable to confirm either the general statements of political activity by the WPA or any of the specific incidents charged to the relief organization.

The Assistant Administrators said a report on each individual charge that was called to the attention of the WPA has been sent to Harry Hopkins, Administrator.

In his statement Mr. Hunter declared:

"It is taken for granted by any intelligent person that in a major primary election, such as Kentucky faces, the majority of adult citizens of the State will take a deep interest in the outcome. It does not seem to me to be reasonable to require that administrative officials of the WPA be intellectual or political eunuchs, or to be placed in a position where they are not entitled to opinions, which opinions frankly may be often and freely expressed. I have no doubt that the majority of administrative officials on the staff of the Kentucky WPA do have such opinions and will no doubt express them."

Mr. Hunter said each WPA worker in the State had received a copy of Mr. Hopkins' order assuring them of the liberty to vote as they pleased.

Colonial Park Beach Opens for Summer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—The Colonial National Historical Park has opened its beach at Yorktown for the summer. Picnic tables, fireplaces with a supply of wood at each, are available to the public at no charge.

The beach is located at the foot of the Monument Hill and has been put in excellent condition. Ample free parking space has been provided.

Mohammedism New Factor In Tokyo Policy

By William Henry Chamberlin
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO—The recent ceremonial opening here of the first Mohammedan mosque in Japan is only one of several signs that Japan is taking a keen interest in Mohammedanism as a movement which possesses political implications for China, and perhaps also for the Soviet Union.

Representatives of the General Federation of Mohammedans in China, which was set up in Peiping last February, obviously with Japanese sanction, were prominent guests at the opening of the mosque, which was also attended by personal representatives of Premier Prince Konoye, the then Foreign Minister, Koki Hirota, and Education Minister Koichi Kido. Prince Saphir Islam Hussein, third son of the King of Yemen, in Southern Arabia, was present at the ceremony, as were Ministers of various Mohammedan powers in Tokyo.

There are more than 1,000 Mohammedans in Japan, of whom the majority are Tartars and Bashkirs from Russia who came here as refugees after the Revolution. The Japanese Army, however, is more interested in the approximately 10,000,000 Mohammedans who inhabit the vast, sparsely populated regions of China's Northwest and Far West, being especially numerous in the provinces of Kansu, Shensi, Sinkiang, and Kokonor.

Strategic Importance

A glance at the map shows that this region, where the proportion of Mohammedans in the population varies from 25 per cent in Shensi to 90 per cent in Sinkiang and Kokonor, is of considerable strategic importance in Japan's war with China. It is through these provinces that the old caravan routes and modern roads pass which link China with the Soviet Union.

Establishment of pro-Japanese administrations in these Provinces would have the effect, very desirable from the Japanese standpoint, of cutting off China from Russia. Apart from Soviet airplanes, which are flown in, a substantial quantity of Soviet munitions apparently is reaching China by way of Lanchow, Capital of Kansu Province.

In its career of continental expansion, Japan has sought to use whatever divisive forces could be found on China's northern marches. The very name Manchukuo is derived from the Manchus, inhabitants of Manchuria before that country was thickly peopled by waves of Chinese colonization. Much has been made of the Mongols, who have been given a separate provincial status in Manchukuo and an autonomous state in Suiyuan and Chahar. The latter was established immediately after the Japanese military occupation of North China last year.

Series of Rebellions

Mohammedans also have their attraction for Japan's military empire builders. Their relations with non-Mohammedan Chinese have been far from peaceful and have been punctuated with rebellions and civil wars. The program of the General Federation of Mohammedans in China shows clear signs of Japanese sponsorship and inspiration. It reads as follows:

1. The awakening of the Mohammedans in China as a national unit should be produced through the exaltation of the faith.
2. Harmony and conciliation should be attained among the independent national units, Mohammedans, Mongols, Chinese, Manchurians, and Tibetans, under the leadership of Japan.
3. The new Peiping Government should be supported because of its pledge that Mohammedans should be treated as a national unit, as indicated by the inclusion of white—symbol of the Mohammedans—in its five-colored flag.
4. Down with Communism.
5. Down with the Kuomintang, with its ideas of Chinese racial domination.

It is a long way, to be sure, from the issue of such a manifesto to the emergence of a Mohammedan state in northwest China. The Japanese themselves admit that some Mohammedan "leaders" are only anxious to put themselves on the Japanese Army pay roll.

At the same time, one is likely to hear more of this Mohammedan question as the struggle in China drags on. The Tungans, or Mohammedan tribes of Chinese Turkestan, have been fighting sporadically for years against the shadowy Chinese provincial administration at Urumchi, Kansu, which has fallen more and more under the effective control of the Soviet Union. And the Mohammedan issue appeals to the more expansive Japanese empire builders as useful not only for northwestern China, but also for Soviet Central Asia, where it is believed that dissatisfaction with the anti-religious and collectivist economic policies of Soviet authorities might flare up in open revolt and create a kind of diversion in the Soviet rear if the Soviet Government should become involved in one or more large-scale wars.

'Flying Fortress' Rivalry Between Army and Navy?

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The Navy's disclosure of preparations to build a long range patrol flying boat of possibly 50 tons hinted yesterday at a friendly competition with the Army in efforts to get better airplanes.

On the drafting boards of Army Air Corps designers, military circles have heard—without official confirmation—are plans for a bomber of some 75 tons. This is more than twice the size of the Army's experimental "super flying fortress."

Either of these ships would be larger than any military plane now in the air. Great Britain has a 40-ton flying boat, and Soviet Russia is reported to be testing bombers of huge size, with six engines.

Regardless of whether the Army undertakes its projected craft, the Navy is going ahead with its flying boat and expects to let the contract by September. Minus engines and propellers, it will cost a minimum of $2,400,000.

Speedy Clipper Ships

Some of the early clipper ships averaged 15 miles an hour for the entire voyage.

Mutual Trade Pacts Praised to Ministers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., June 14—The problems of American foreign commerce were weighed here when the Rutgers Institute for Town and Country Ministers heard the United States State Department's reciprocal trade agreements program praised as the best antidote for economic nationalism.

Dr. A. Manuel Fox, of the United States Tariff Commission, addressing the Ministers, declared that this was a practical method for maintaining present American markets abroad and for restoring foreign outlets for American products. It deserved the support "of all thoughtful citizens, irrespective of party or sectional affiliations," he held, declaring that the policy of economic self-sufficiency tended toward a "more nearly equal distribution of poverty."

The Institute was inaugurated this year under the auspices of the Clergy Commission of the New Jersey Council of Churches, the New Jersey Council of Religious Education, the National Home Missions Council, the Federal Churches of Christ in America, and the Agricultural College of Rutgers University.

Alabama Democrats In 'Runoff' Primary

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., June 14 (AP)—Alabama Democrats voted today in a "runoff" primary in which major interest centered on the vote for third district Congressman. Henry B. Steagall, New Deal ally, and J. Hubert Farmer of Dothan, a newcomer to Alabama politics, were the candidates. No New Deal issues were involved.

Mr. Steagall, in Congress since 1915 Chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, introduced the Guranateed Bank deposits Bill and has handled important New Deal monetary legislation.

Mr. Farmer has appealed principally to the agricultural vote in the Wiregrass district. He has received the support of James E. Folsom, third in a previous primary, who opposed Mr. Steagall as a Townsend-Plan candidate in 1934.

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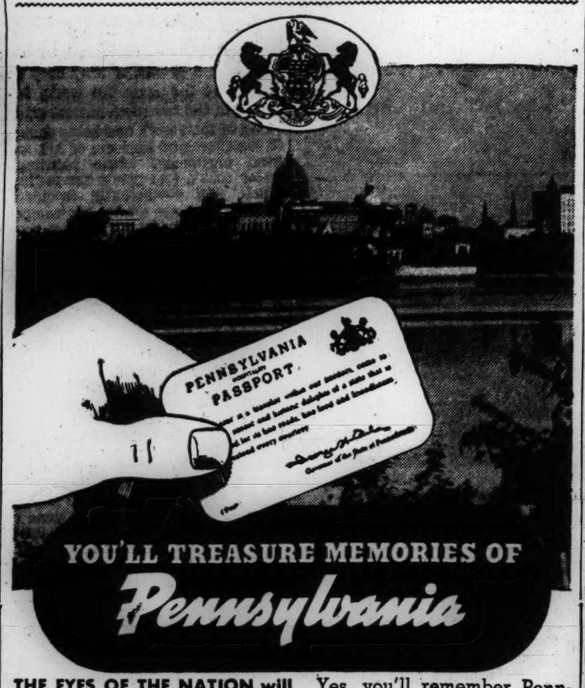

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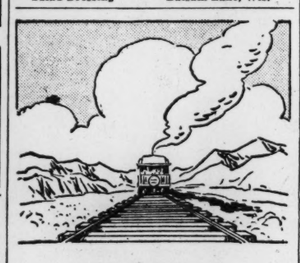

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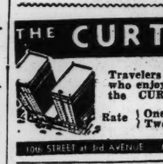

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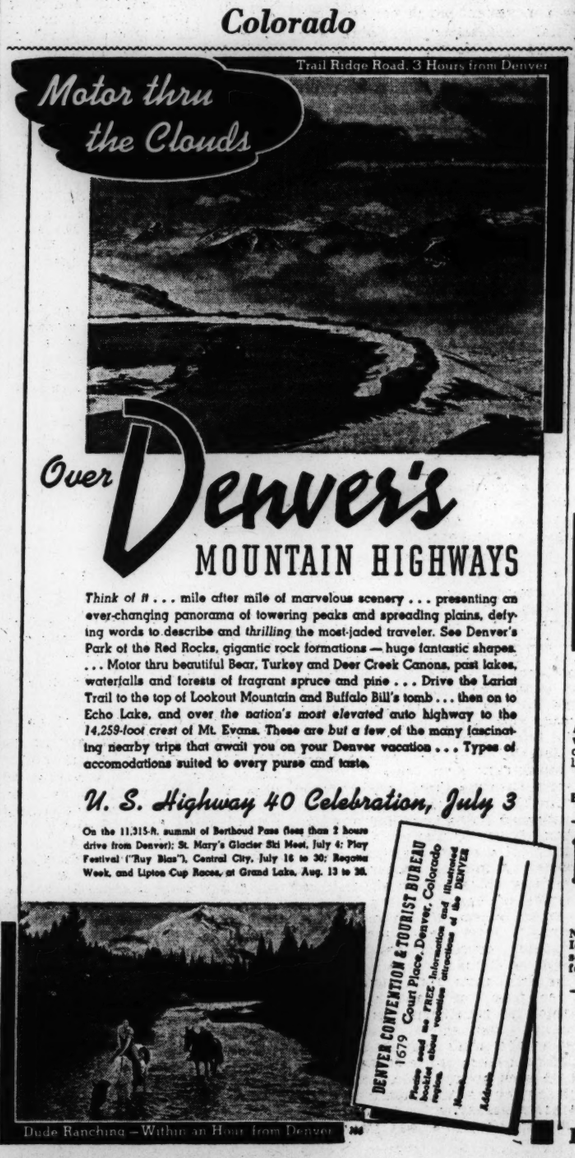
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News of Art, Music and the Theater

A Tuesday Page

Music as Idea and as Sound

By Erwin Stein

Vienna

The question has been raised whether the presentation of music in an essential or merely an incidental element of it; whether solely the sequence and consonance of tones together with their rhythmical association make up the fundamental contents of music, or whether tempo, dynamics and color are just as important as are melody, harmony, and rhythmic structure.

The question is not easy to answer. The average listener knows music only in connection with the one interpreting it. Frequently its reproduction arrests his attention more than does its composition. The variegated colors of the orchestra, the expression with which a melody is played, and the brilliance of a passage are the things which charm him. It is the simple enjoyment of rhythm and beautiful sound which plays the deciding part for the majority of the public.

Music, however, is not merely a phenomenon of sound. Perhaps it was such originally. But the art of the great masters made of it something much more; it grew to be an experience of thought. The play of tones has become more significant; sequences of sound have gained a clearcut character through rhythmic association with motives and themes; and fleeting music has taken on fixed forms. The fancy of composers has begun to work with them as with fruitful ideas. Musical thinking and musical thought have come into being. It is no longer a question of sound of itself, but of an absolute impression expressed in music and expressible only in music.

* * *

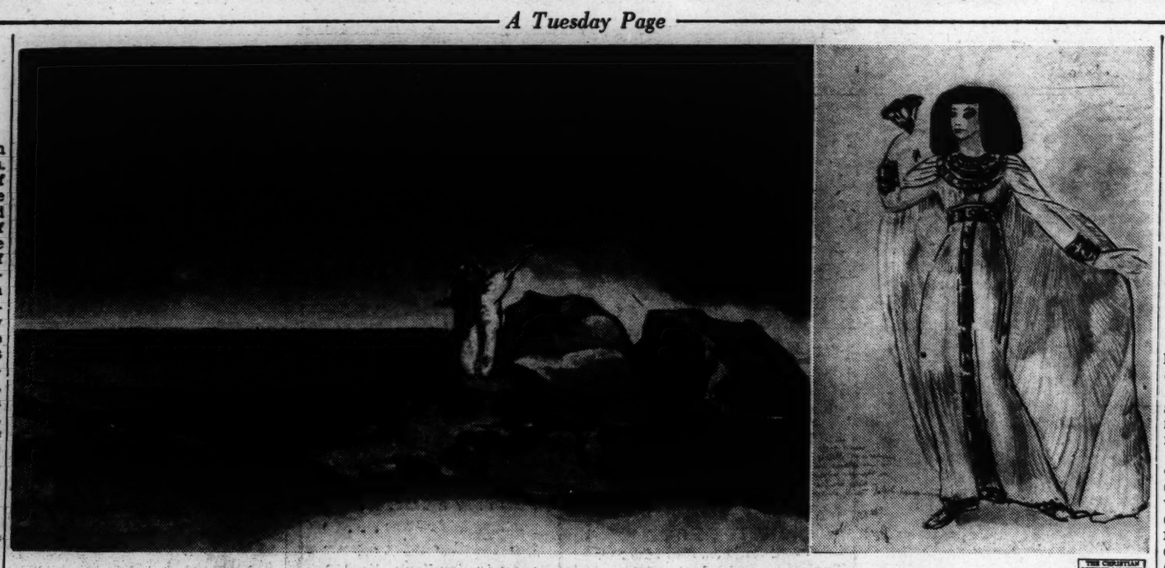
Musical thought is, to say the least, just as abstract as the logical thinking of speech. It is brought to achievement in rhythmically associated tone-sequences and consonances. But if the musical thought is the essential content of music, then everything pertaining to its presentation appears to be merely incidental. In former times composers actually left the manner of execution to the judgment of the performers. Bach and his contemporaries gave hardly any marks to indicate manner of presentation, not even the tempo; they had established the most important thing in writing down the notes.

In order to understand this subject aright, one must consider music in two aspects: on the one hand as idea, presented in musical thought, but on the other as expression of sound. The abstract musical thought needs to be made concrete in actual sound because it is not based upon obvious and generally understandable concepts as is the thought of speech. As a matter of fact, music does not become understandable until it is heard as sound. To be sure, a musician can gain an impression just from reading the notes, but only because he is able to imagine to himself how the thing will sound.

* * *

At the moment when a performer wishes to express the sound and play the music, it is his work to add something of his own to the notations given by the composer. The reproduction of the right tones in the right rhythm gives no adequate picture of the musical thought. In its new position within the reality of sound, it requires special means for becoming clear and understandable. These are the means of presentation: tempo, dynamics, color, expression, characterization. The manner of the execution is left to the insight of the performer, even when there are numerous marks of expression, because the clearest indications by the composer can only signify that the player must discriminate greatly in his presentation. A really exact indication, however, is not possible.

Nor is it necessary; indeed it would not even be desirable. Through the very fact that musical thought permits varied interpretations, that it must constantly find expression in sound in new and different ways, has its strong and direct effect been assured throughout various periods. It is doubtful whether the music of Bach or Beethoven, played in the manner of their own times, would be to our liking today. Manner of presentation varies with the taste of the period; the thought itself endures. Perhaps those works, delivered in the style of presentation of those times, would be less understandable to us than as played by one well able to interpret them to the age of today. Thus it makes little difference whether one interpreter lays more stress on rhythm, another on cantilena; whether with one the music sounds more even, with the other, more distinctive. The one important thing is that the musical thought be presented so that it is clear and understandable. Composers themselves, and even the best among them, are accustomed to interpret their own works in very different ways at different times. And this is another proof that presentation has only incidental significance.



Gino Sansani's Designs for (Left) Act II, Scene 2, of Malipiero's Opera, "Marcantonio è Cleopatra," and a Costume for Cleopatra

Wilmington's Art Center

By Dorothy Grafly

Wilmington, Del.

After some five years of discussion and building Wilmington has achieved an art center. Situated on the Park Drive, the compact building houses a museum and an art school.

The property on which it is erected, as well as a notable collection of English Pre-Raphaelite paintings, prints, manuscripts and books, was given to the Wilmington Society of the Fine Arts by the Bancroft family, two of whose members, Samuel and Mary R., were responsible for the building of the Pre-Raphaelite collection.

The museum space, consisting of three galleries and two smaller library rooms, provides triple exhibition fare. On permanent view are the Pre-Raphaelite paintings, and the Pre-Raphaelite library with its many rare Rossetti items, relics and letters.

* * *

Originally installed in the Bancroft home, scarcely more than a stone's throw from the new art center, these pictures seem startlingly intense in color when seen, not in their contemporary dark wall setting, but against the light gray of a modern museum interior.

Handsome as decorations, but somewhat heavy, the Rossetti compositions dominate the room, although the largest work shown is the more delicately pigmented "Legend of the Briar Rose," by Sir Edward Burne-Jones, who developed an oil-like medium from a mixture of tempera and wax.

The collection offers study material in Rossetti's manner of building a composition. Particularly revelatory are two compositions for "La Bella Mano." First the artist worked in high-keyed crayons, studying the pose of his principal figure. Later he introduced other figures and a wealth of detail that lent his art its sense of jeweled decoration. Even the timbre of his pigments changed from the frail to the robust. Yet his women were never frail, a fact that asserts itself again and again in the works on view.

* * *

Included also are paintings by Ford Madox Brown, Sir John E. Millais, Frederick Shields, Frederick Sandys, Marie Stillman and George Frederick Watts. The Rossettis, however, are the most numerous, with 14 paintings.

Samuel Bancroft acquired his first Rossetti, "Water Willow," in London in 1887, but it was not until five years later that he developed the nucleus for his collection in the purchase of various canvases from the dispersal of the Leyland collection.

Until the "Water Willow" discovery he had no particular interest in art. As a successful chemist and textile manufacturer he knew color, however, and it was through his appreciation for rich pigments and their decorative arrangement that he made his approach to painting.

Many intimate as well as rare items may be found in his Pre-Raphaelite library, including such tidbits as Rossetti's letters to his favorite model, later his housekeeper, whose large but well-proportioned physique led to the playful nickname of "The Elephant."

Just as the library adjoins the Pre-Raphaelite gallery, so a Howard Pyle library gives upon the gallery devoted to original paintings by that noted Wilmington illustrator.

Between the two permanent collections is a large gallery reserved for transient exhibitions, where modern or ancient art may aid in maintaining the balance of progress as weighed against a peculiarly literary art trend of the late nineteenth century.

Below stairs is a thriving art school, while above is a children's museum where will be hung changing exhibitions of particular interest to school children.

Decibels and Lions

Science and Music, by Sir James Jeans. New York: Macmillan. $2.75. London: Cambridge University Press. 8s. 6d.

The title of this informative book by an eminent British natural scientist is chosen advisedly, for it treats of natural science first, and of music second. Indeed, there is very little esthetics of music in it, which is a welcome relief from books on music first, and science second, written by musicians.

Much of the territory covered by Sir James Jeans is familiar, of course, from Helmholtz's and Tyndall's classical treatises. But the author adds to the dry theory a singular felicity of style, and further enriches the discussion by giving instances from the modern appliances, the radio, the telephone and the phonograph.

* * *

Perhaps not every reader will understand the mathematical foundations of harmonic analysis, although it is here explained in the most lucid form, but everyone will appreciate the quiet humor with which the author presents the theory of decibels, or units of loudness, in a table, which lists the following items: gentle rustle of leaves, 10 decibels; quiet London garden, 20 decibels; quietest time at night, New York City, 40 decibels; very heavy traffic, New York, 82 decibels; lion roaring at 18 feet, 88 decibels; subway station with express passing, New York, 95 decibels; boiler factory, 98 decibels. "A roaring lion would only just be heard in a boiler factory," comments the author, "although he might hope to attract considerable attention in a New York subway station."

Such homely examples contribute to the general liveliness of the book. We learn much that is new and fascinating about the queer workings of concert acoustics—or of bathroom acoustics for that matter; it appears that a bass or tenor voice resounds better in a tiled room, "hence, the peculiarly male pleasure of singing in the bathroom."

* * *

Turning to more serious matters, Jeans gives us a complete account of the theory of the musical scales, and explains why a 53-note scale, first proposed by Mercator, the mapmaker, is the richest in natural concords. He examines the psychological element in our perception of consonance and dissonance, and shows how the ear can be educated in the direction of more complex chords. Modern composers ought to take heart reading the illuminating chapter in which Jeans states that "harmonies which have seemed venturesome and perhaps ugly to one generation seem natural and beautiful to the next."

Proponents of the subjective theory of sound, who imagine that every key possesses a special emotional content, that C major is certain and decisive, E major joyful and magnificent, etc., will be disappointed to learn that in the tempered scale no such distinctions can exist. And the exposition of the history of music, remarkably clear and concise, may also appear too "objective" to a musical reader who prefers mystery and verbosity to clarity and substantialness. Such a reader will perhaps find comfort in learning that even from the viewpoint of natural science music is universal, concords are based on unalterable laws of nature, and music on another planet would inevitably spring from the same harmonic elements, the partial tones of a compound tone. Thus, we see that the fundamentals of harmony are inborn, and that musical progress is based on established laws. Jeans gives us a philosophy of music along with up-to-date information on the nature of musical sound.

Nicolas Slonimsky

Malipiero's Latest Opera

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Florence, Italy

The only novelty of this year's music festival has been the performance of "Marcantonio è Cleopatra," by the Venetian composer, G. Francesco Malipiero.

Taking his theme from Shakespeare's tragedy, Malipiero wrote his own libretto, and by elimination and skillful compression, succeeded in retaining the essence of the Shakespearean drama, rendering it in three acts subdivided into several scenes, and, to link the acts, explain the sequence, and bridge over any hiatus, adopting a brief comment or announcement spoken, as by a herald or chorus announced, from behind the scenes.

The piece follows closely the Shakespearean drama. In the first act Antony leaves Cleopatra to return to Rome after two interviews expressive of the consternation and distress of the Queen. A symphonic intermezzo follows, interrupted by mysterious voices warning of the faithlessness of Antony, who has been persuaded for political reasons to marry Octavia, sister of Octavius Caesar, and the act closes with the announcement of the marriage, by means of a messenger from Rome, to Cleopatra, and with her despair, and closes on her cry to Charmian, "Pity me, Charmian, but do not speak to me."

The second act opens with a scene laid on Pompey's Galley in the Port of Rome, and the banquet offered to the three Triumvirs, Mark Antony, Octavius Caesar and Lepidus, during which Mark Antony is made uneasy by the way in which the others question him as to events in Egypt. Cleopatra then arrives with her galley and induces him to abandon his troops and fly with her to Egypt, an act of weakness which he afterwards bitterly repents. The third act develops entirely on Shakespearean lines, to the tragic and pathetic end of this "pair so famous."

Although the extensive use of recitative, with long declamations seldom broken by lyrical passages, tends to produce a monotony which at times becomes burdensome and heavy, the work is nobly conceived and ably developed.

Mario Rossi obtained admirable results with the orchestral performers and the singers. Maria Carbone sang the part of Cleopatra with life and color; Gabriella Gatti gave a good rendering of Charmian and was genuinely moving in the final scene; Parmeggiani's fine tenor voice was heard to advantage in the part of Antony, and Vincenzo Guiciardi (Enobarbus) and the other numerous characters contributed effectually to the success of the performance. The designs for scenes and costumes, by Gino Sensani, supplied a good setting, the scene of the banquet on Pompey's galley being especially colorful and rich.

Cleveland Artists Annual

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cleveland, Ohio

Cleveland artists, if they may be judged by the some 900 works included in the twentieth annual exhibition of their work now being shown at the Cleveland Museum of Art, are good craftsmen. Their paintings, water colors, and prints are professional, and competently executed; in fact, they are almost too competent. One wishes for now and then an amateurish touch, a groping for expression, an emotion deeply felt however haltingly expressed. A jury of course demands technique, and if a big exhibition like this appears slightly academic, perhaps that is as it should be. Not that there aren't a number of interesting works.

A painter who is striving for an effect which he almost achieves is Charles Campbell, with "Woman," a weird moonlight scene with strange, oily whites. Samuel Bookatz's "Mural Composition" uses many figures cleverly, with subtle flaky colors and outlines of bright, chalky blue—a sophisticated work. Another composition by the same artist is done in oil on black paper—three women, the heads and hands completely finished, while the figures are rather sketched than painted and the drawing lines are again important. A monumental work is Daniel Boza's large "Jug Lantry," a blacksmith and horse, somewhat obvious, but soundly painted. Thelma Frazier contributes a Victorian piece, as ornate as the period she portrays, called "The Quilting Bee," and a simple study of a Mennonite child.

* * *

Yaro Motyka shows an interesting landscape, "Medina," a rolling terrain with old buildings and lowering sky. W. H. Pierson, Jr.'s, "Back Yards" glows with yellow greens, as do Clarence Carter's "Green Autumn" and "Hear a While the Hum of Summer," which fairly scintillate. These two, with Mr. Carter's classic Sicilian piece, "Where the Gods Have Touched" (red bricks, white column, and distant hills), more flatly painted than the others, won for him the first award for landscape painting.

A full-length portrait of a woman, drab and realistic, but relieved by a skillful touch of red, won first award in portraiture for the versatile Rolf Stoll, who also shows an admirable Spanish landscape with poplars and winding roads, as well as an amusing surrealist piece. Another work of this sort is "Synthesis," by William Blair. "Gloucester Times," though surrealist in content, is painted in impressionist style, that is, with much luminosity, and its fish, seashell, ropes, and newspaper achieve a really interesting pattern.

Like a stained-glass window is John Hartman's "Madonna and Mature Christ," with heavy dark outlines—a beautiful arrangement, particularly the purely arbitrary design of the hand. By Waldemar Neufeld is the flatly painted "Uprooted," a landscape with giant limbs and roots of trees. The still-life award went to Carl Broemel for "Teasels," a pleasing work, subtle, almost pallid in tone. De Forrest Judd dramatizes a white stallion against an old brown stone barn and a stormy sky in "Lonely."

* * *

Among the water colors, many of which are rather illustrative, there is a fine, dashy one by Esther Marshall Sills, "Mt. Sugar Loaf," which is rough and bold and handsome. Morton G. Winslow shows several large and photographic studies of barns, houses, and boats. Mr. Carter's "Homestead," a precise rendering of an old gray house, was an award winner. Refreshingly original in style are Grace V. Kelley's sketches of life in Central America—women washing in the river, market places, ruins, and the like.

Henry G. Keller, who has been such a consistent award winner that he is currently entered as "not in competition," shows two fine marines and a study of peacocks. Joseph W. Jicha's "Sunday Morning in Kingston, Jamaica," and other subtropical scenes are gorgeous all-over patterns, rich in color and movement. Paul Travis paints mesas in strange, deep, violent reds. Mr. Campbell's conceptions are daringly original, especially his "Four Women," where one cannot be sure just which ones are outside the broken wall and which inside. (As though it mattered—the whole thing is charming, anyway). "Revolt of the Merry-Go-Round," with strange colored horses leaping and dancing, and "Peace in Purgatory" are also highly entertaining as well as soundly painted. Bernard Pfriem's dark figures launching a boat through the waves, "Early Fog," is reminiscent of Winslow Homer, and his "Surf" is beautiful in its suggestion of wings of gulls and breaking water.

* * *

Among the prints is a handsome one in color, a large flower piece by Kálmán Kubinyi, which resembles a lithograph as to its darks, but is printed in color by a secret process with which Mr. Kubinyi is even now experimenting. Two lithographs, "Ohio Farmer" and "Winter Butchering," both well designed, though extremely detailed, are by Walter DuBois Richards. One of entirely different type is Dorothy Dutka's "Dinner Hour," a group of very unpleasant looking old ladies, in which the angularity of one is made to contrast with the stooping curves of the others. "Playhouse Settlement," a group of Negro children at creative work, is by Richard Beatty. "Church on a Hill" by Mabel Hewitt is rich in darks, with almost no clear whites.

One of the most beautiful etchings is Paul Kucharyson's "Cleveland Docks," which exemplifies both the delicacy and the strength possible of achievement in this medium. "The Plotters," a mono-print, by Milt Groth, is delightful caricature. There are several admirable drawings by William Sommer, figure studies in pencil and crayon, and a masterly pen-and-ink sketch of a horse.

Several pieces of sculpture are also worthy of note, such as "Air Raid," by Josephine Bickel Braasch, a group of clasped figures, with faces uplifted. Frank L. Jirouch's "Madonna and Child" has a late medieval quality. In "Mater," by Walter A. Sinz, the kneeling, hooded figure, large and simplified, embraces a sturdy standing child. Viktor Schreckengost, as usual, shows admirable ceramic sculpture, including four beautiful heads representing "The Seasons," and some sympathetic figures of African animals. Russell Barnett Aitken and Edris Eckhardt show groups which are more obviously fantastic and humorous, though skillful in design as well.

New Ears for Old

By W. H. Haddon Squire

London

Sir Donald Tovey's "Essays in Musical Analysis" (New York: Oxford University Press. $4 a volume; London: Milford. 10s. 6d. net a volume) are now nearing completion. The penultimate volume of the series—the fifth—is devoted to Vocal Music.

There is a Tovey story so typical that one is tempted to give it here. Some years ago Sir (then Mr.) Donald Tovey was announced to give a piano recital in one of the university towns. Repeated requests for his program failed to bring any response. At the last moment the despairing organizers telegraphed a final appeal of the unheeding pianist. He wired back: "Put down anything you like." They did. On the night of the concert Tovey, quite unconcerned, strolled in, asked for the program which he had not seen, walked straight onto the platform and, without the slightest hitch or hesitation, played every item announced.

* * *

The reader of the essays soon realizes that behind this feat there was much more than a remarkable memory. The author's apprehension of the "construction" and "relations" of a musical work—particularly the great classical masterpieces—is a continual source of admiration and surprise, even to the technically trained. It is almost as if he were aware of another musical dimension. To him musical beauty is always more than skin- or sound-deep. He hears the solid instead of the surface or, as the painters say, in the round instead of the flat. Perhaps for this reason he can show his readers how to listen to the most familiar classical works with deeper insight by providing them, as it were, with new angles of hearing.

A hint of how this is done may be found in the Introduction to a previous volume, on the Classical Concerto. "When I discuss music," Sir Donald says, "I . . . speak of things musical, as beautiful harmony, breadth, firmness and depth of modulation, nobility of form, variety and contrast of tone, clear and well-motived contrast and harmonious fullness in those simultaneous combinations of melodies which we call counterpoint, for it is these things and others equally musical that make a concerto or a symphony what it is. And if it is objected that these things, as they occur in classical music, are non-poetical, or mere technical means of expressing some poetic idea that lies behind them, I can only reply that this poetic idea will only be attainable through these musical phenomena." For the musician, of course, the poetic idea actually lies in these phenomena and not behind them.

* * *

The lazy listener, who still abounds at symphony concerts and who mistakes musical indolence for a devotion of the classics, will not like this outlook. Kreisler the other day described jazz as "The minimum of thought with the maximum of virtuosity." But could any formulation fit the unconscious demand made by many who frequent more respectable musical circles and who invariably "listen" with eyes glued to the conductor? Sir Donald Tovey's volumes supply an admirable antidote.

He begins his Essays on Vocal Music with the interesting theory: "It matters not whether the composer writes in self-sufficient musical form, or follows the words without attention to musical form, or attends to the musical form without attending to the words, or attends to both and neither alternatively: the moment that words are heard or suspected, they inevitably become the key to the situation."

As some of these volumes were designed for continuous reading the pleasure of "dipping" becomes legitimate. One glanced down the table of contents for an example of Sir Donald's treatment: Weelkes, Wilbye, Palestrina, Bach, Handel, Hayden, Beethoven, Schubert, Verdi, Brahms, Joachim, Parry, Ethel Smyth, Debussy, Bantock, Holst. It was a surprise to find Haydn's "Creation" the subject of the longest essay, although that on Bach's B minor Mass runs only a page or so less. Here again the reader is given new ears for old. Like the present reviewer he will resolve to rush to the next performance of "The Creation" at any price. For example, after Sir Donald's brilliant defense, one simply must hear Haydn's "Musical Cosmos in and about C minor." Having read what is said about them, even the recitatives become absorbingly interesting: "unlike the old Scotch lady who enjoyed learned sermons but 'wunda hae the presoomption to understand them,'" the author does presume to understand Haydn's formulae—and proves it. His close examination of the whole verbal test—"the key to the situation"—and its relation to the musical form, is masterly and disposes of many seeming dubieties. The strange adventures of this text in the hands of its translators, by the way, must be read to be believed. The essay discloses a masterpiece greater than is realized even by many of its biggest admirers. Indeed Sir Donald tells us that quite a long book could be written about the influence of Hayden's "Creation" on later music.

It is a long jump to Debussy's "The Blessed Damozel" and some may feel surprise that a confirmed classicist should hail this work as a masterpiece. But Sir Henry Hadow, we are reminded, has pointed out that the harmonic progression which most shocked the Paris Conservatoire can be found in Mozart's pianoforte works. Sir Donald's short commentary is wholly sympathetic.

Those who have not yet discovered Tovey should hasten to acquire these volumes and enrich their musical experience.

Placing Puccini

Puccini Among Friends, by Vincent Seligman. New York: MacMillan, $4.

Under a musician's definition, Vincent Seligman's book about Puccini might bear for auxiliary title, "Among Enemies," as well as "Among Friends." For a composer must find his enemies, if he really has any, in the ranks of those who know him; particularly he will fancy hostility in those who venture now and then to speak a frank opinion of his work, and who wear, on occasion, an attitude of disapproval.

* * *

No doubt Puccini regarded the man who has become his biographer as a most amicable sort of person when a youth. Today, if he could read what the same man says of him when mature, he might look upon him as the most inimical of citizens.

The author, that is to say, assumes from time to time the role of critic, and he puts completely disinterested valuations on the composer's productions. What is more, in his casual discussions of Puccini's operas, he shows himself a keen-eared listener to music and a quick-eyed observer of performers and audiences. His comment on "Manon Lescaut," "Bohème," "Tosca," and "Madam Butterfly," as it occurs in random paragraphs among the chapters, hits the mark.

In the process of picturing his subject as a man, he does something more than make a portrait. In outlining the doings of Puccini as a fashioner of theatrical entertainment, and as a contriver of vocal thrills and orchestral excitement, he goes beyond the career to its meaning. During a period just before 1914, into which Puccini's principal operas fit, there seems to have prevailed a certain unity of sentiment among the nations which could be expressed by no other means so well, perhaps, as by music. Three men furnished outlet for it—Strauss, a German, Debussy, a Frenchman, and Puccini, an Italian. They may not be the whole story; but they stand for the plot, the character, and the action. It is Mr. Seligman's fortune to possess material, such as nobody else can possibly control, for telling the sort of human being the Italian member of this trio was. He had a biographical haul in his net at the first cast that put him at an advantage over everybody else. He had, happy to narrate, a sheaf of letters written by Puccini to his mother, a woman of musical influence living in London.

* * *

Sometimes it looks as though the composer sat up to his desk scribbling gossipy communications when he ought to have been working at his craft. Twenty years of them, dating from 1904 to 1924, form the body of the book; and after the editorial hand has sheared them down to where they belong, they appear to tell everything thinkable about his artistic affairs from month to month.

The biographer refers plentifully to Puccini's success in the realm of song; and the letters themselves, for that matter rejoice frequently over the number of performances of this piece and that, and over big box-office receipts. The important question is, What qualities in Puccini's music account for its popularity? Mr. Seligman goes into the inquiry and gives interesting answer, though necessarily every listener is entitled to his own view and should doubtless feel obligated, if asked, to state it. Puccini at his best, has an unmistakeable sound of his own—something individual, heard in his melodies and harmonies and in nobody else's. When it is absent, as in many pages of his last attempts at composing for the stage, he causes little impression; but when present, as in the arias of Mimi in "Bohème," and in the accompaniment of the Letter Scene of "Butterfly," he triumphs.

W. P. T.

A New Kern Operetta

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

St. Louis, Mo.

The Municipal Opera of St. Louis opened its season of 12 weeks on June 3, with the world première of the operetta "Gentlemen Unafraid," by Jerome Kern, Otto Harbach, and Oscar Hammerstein II.

Since this summer marks the twentieth anniversary of the St. Louis Opera, the Municipal Theater Association is sparing no pains to make the season memorable. The repertoire is made up, for the most part, of Broadway hits of recent years, among them such light works as "Of Thee I Sing," "White Horse Inn," "Virginia," "Rosalie," etc. Some 70 principals, many of them distinguished in opera, will be heard during the season; and there is the usual large chorus and ballet, and an orchestra of symphonic size. Each opera is given a week's performance.

"Gentlemen Unafraid," a story of the Civil War, is fraught with conflict from beginning to end—person against person, family against family, section against section. Through the drama of conflict walk such figures as Lincoln (amazingly presented by Victor Thorley), General Lee (a striking characterization by Geo. Lessey), and John Wilkes Booth. Romantic interest centers, of course, in the poignant conflict which nearly separates the hero (Bob Vance, strongly, handsomely played by Ronald Graham), and the heroine (Linda Mason, a beautiful portraiture by Hope Manning). With the battle episodes, which are handled rather impressively, the authors have transcended the level of traditional light opera.

Since the work is pure drama, one would think the composer should have found inspiration for apt musical passages; but there is not one page of impressive music-drama declamation in the entire score. Is it not inept to set passages of tragic history to shallow music. Only in the lighter episodes of the play is the music commensurate with the character of the text. Mr. Kern has more than once proved himself a distinguished master of the musical lyric; but, in view of the weaknesses of "Gentlemen Unafraid," one cannot but doubt if he deeply feels any sense of musical drama. There is much admirable light music in the work, but why the composer should have conceived the Civil War period in musical terms of the modern "popular" idiom is puzzling. The Negro scenes are strongly and happily conceived; but even here one misses the writing to be found in so moving a lyric as "Old Man River."

As to the play, judicious cutting and tightening would doubtless give strength and symmetry to the whole.

Behind the Smoke Screen

Behind the Screen, edited by Stephen Watts, New York: Dodge. $2.50.

Stephen Watts has collected and edited essays by 16 persons concerned with various phases of film making. Entitled "Behind the Screen," the resultant slim volume is directed to "the great mass of normal people, whose decisions, probably casually taken, to go to see a given film or to stay away, decides its fate as a venture in production." Perhaps this explains its naïveté. For "Behind the Screen," like one of Will Hays's speeches, is written in another world while films are still being made in this one.

For instance, Hunt Stromberg, the voice of the producer, declares: "The great essential is to give every picture something that will make it stand out among all others. . . . He (the producer) receives every idea, no matter whence it may come, with an open mind. . . . Before he reaches the public he has to clear two hurdles—the exhibitor and the press. . . . So the producer must not outrage or antagonize these two important groups who have so great an influence on the audiences which may go to see the picture—or stay away from it." Then, Mr. Stromberg, why does he?

Says George Cukor, the director: "In the modern studio there is no room for inefficiency, for anything but clean-cut, fool-proof preparations." There are those, of course, who question the efficiency of extensive retakes after shooting has officially been concluded. Frances Marion, veteran screen writer, says: "The studios have learned that nothing connected with motion-picture making, except money, is more important than the story. . . . The professional writer sticks to those old plot patterns that for many years have proved to be satisfying to the public." Yes, Miss Marion, he certainly does.

Leslie Howard, alone, commits the heresy of describing the actuality of movie making.

J. D. B.

Short Plays by Yeats

The Herne's Egg and Other Plays, by W. B. Yeats. New York: Macmillan. $2.

The title and longest piece of this little book of three verse plays is a very puzzling play indeed. And it doesn't help much to know that some of the incidents of its plot are borrowed from a long narrative poem by the Victorian Irish poet, Sir Samuel Ferguson.

As far as I know, Yeats's first published piece of prose was an essay on Ferguson's poetry. In that essay, published in 1886, Yeats speaks of "a wonderful incident full of Celtic irony in the epic Congal." For over half a century that incident, the ironical slaying of a great hero by an idiot boy with billhook for sword and cauldron for shield, has haunted Yeats's imagination. The rape of some sacred eggs (goose-eggs in Ferguson, herne's or heron's eggs in Yeats), a consequent curse, an insult to the hero in the course of a royal feast—these details added to the ironical slaying repeat the plot of "Congal" and supply the fable for Yeats's new play.

What does Yeats mean by this fable? I don't know. At one moment the play means little, even seems silly, the dialogue of Congal and Mike reminding one of the Stroud Twins on the radio. At other moments it seems to mean a great deal: the drunken Pat suggests Ireland weeping over her betrayal of Parnell, and the quarreling of the two Fools, the senseless tragedy of modern wars.

Be its meaning what it is, Yeats has not vivified the myth here. As usual in these short plays for dancers, he hurries to his climax. In them he is the lyric poet incapable of sustaining a great action (that today is for the novelists), who would reduce epic myth to the compressed compass of the short lyric.

Horace Reynolds

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The Law Encircles With Gentle Arm the Child Offender

In the Name of the Juvenile Court It Searches Out Causes of His Delinquency and Seeks to Help

Youth and Juvenile Court—2

By Stanley W. Sutton
Commissioner of the Superior Court, Juvenile Department
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles, Calif.

Much thought is being directed toward, and many theories are being advanced concerning our so-called juvenile crime wave. The value and efficacy of trying to deal with recalcitrant minors as such has been questioned in some quarters, and in others, even deprecated. Some would regard them the same as adults, and without concern as to their powers of understanding, their social background, inadequacy of training, precept, or culture. Others advocate leniency and a relaxing of all restraining influence even to the point of softness. We cannot successfully or with conscience follow either extreme, but must sanely and intelligently regard each child as deserving the most effective program of correction, education, and supervision that may be administered in his behalf.

"But doesn't this continual parade of the unshaven face before you get on your nerves?" we are repeatedly asked. True, the fact of delinquency is disheartening, but the redemption of youth is most inspiring.

Encouraging Fact

A modern clergyman concludes that we have suffered from false standards of value, our criteria has been fast machinery, tall buildings, bank accounts, stocks and bonds. In the terms of Wall Street, we have undergone a "slump in everything from sex to citizenship." "We have had a bear market in true character values." There is now a very definite tendency toward emphasizing the human equation. Whether one approves of all the present-day social betterment trends or not, there is the underlying encouraging fact that human welfare is receiving an acknowledgment and consideration not recorded in any other decade of modern history.

Reports emanating from penal and correctional institutions throughout the United States set forth the fact that the average age of the modern criminal is very little above the age of beginning majority, thus indicating that the problem then of stemming the tide of crime is not one of adult origin and necessity, but rather a matter of adjustment and strengthening of our boys and girls in their teens. Socially minded persons are convinced that jail and its associations with adult criminals, sex offenders, and frustrated lives is not the adequate program for youths' adjustment. Neither is it feasible to tear down jail bars and plant lilacs or hollyhocks. Minors must be detained when necessary in a wholesome environment, given fact-finding examinations and their difficulties reviewed by trained and understanding officials.

Majesty and Power Of the Court

To meet this exigency practically all the states, with the possible exception of two, have established special procedure under the legal designation known as the Juvenile Court Act. In this jurisdiction (Los Angeles, Calif.), the Juvenile Court is a department of the highest trial court in the State. Therefore the same judicial protection is thrown about the most unfortunate child as is given to the mighty corporation or influential citizen, if found in conflict with the law. A similar practice is quite general throughout the country; and in all events the majesty and power of the court should be invoked to defend the right of tender childhood in its dilemma as well as those of seasoned adults when in jeopardy.

This court has been honored in its administration by outstanding members of the bench. The original law was written largely by the hand of Judge Curtis D. Wilbur, now Senior Circuit Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals of the Ninth Circuit. For the last ten years, Superior Court judges, the Hon. Samuel R. Blake and the Hon. Robert H. Scott (incumbent), have devoted themselves to this work with untiring zeal and marked distinction.

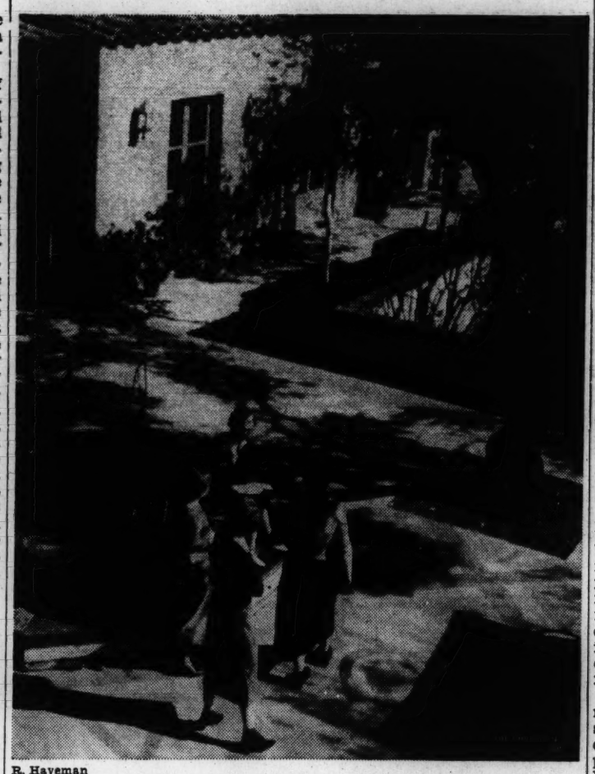
The procedure and practice of the Juvenile Court varies materially from that of the Criminal Departments. Much of the usual formality ascribed to legal procedure is disregarded. The presiding magistrate is the sole judge of the relevancy and materiality of the testimony and evidence adduced. The interests of the child are held paramount and in searching for the true picture of the problem presented, the court must separate the wheat from the chaff. Attorneys and counselors at law representing the parents and child are solicitous that the true facts be developed, and are more liberal in permitting whatever latitude seems necessary to carry forth on this plan without interposing objection or causing delay. Repeatedly counsel, in open court, instructs the child that the truth must prevail. The extraordinary cooperation and interest of both bench and bar has been a most potent factor in the development of this court. An eminent attorney has been known to put his associate in charge in a criminal or civil department while he made an appearance in Juvenile Court in behalf of a boy needing his aid.

Hearings generally are semi-informal. Our jurisdiction and many others conduct the sessions in chambers or controlled courtroom. The tragedies of childhood need not be heralded abroad or fall upon the ears of scandalmongers. However, all the necessary witnesses, relatives, interested agencies, friends, and those constructively concerned in the social problems presented may, upon qualifying themselves, be admitted.

Crucial Moment In His Career

The child sits directly opposite the judge and on the same level; parents on his side. Friends and relatives are sympathetically placed about the room. This is doubtless the minor's first contact with judicial authority. Practically his whole life is yet before him; the present proceeding is dealing with destiny. Definitely a crucial and critical moment in his career. This is not a "case" or a "matter"; it is a "life," a "human being" who for the moment is in need of aid and guidance, the effect of which program will doubtless be indelibly stamped upon his character and entire future.

This series on Youth and the Juvenile Court contains six articles. They will run on consecutive Tuesdays.



R. Haveman

On a California Campus, the Olive Court

Do you know Scripps College in Claremont, California? Here is a glimpse of the campus, and we would also give you a glimpse of the college. A liberal arts college for women, of the so-called Claremont group of colleges, which is made up of Claremont, Pomona, and Scripps, with library, laboratory, and faculty facilities pooled where of benefit to any or all. Scripps gives a degree based upon achievement in electives, rather than merely upon credits. These Claremont colleges are an interesting group, the numbers of students kept small, intimacy and a sort of Oxford atmosphere of scholarship and tutorial relationship being an ideal.

Landscapers in Training

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Eleanor Garfield, granddaughter of President Garfield, has an interesting model that shows what can be done with model making in the field of institutional landscaping. Miss Garfield is a student at the Cambridge (Mass.) School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture for Women. Models are used at the School in presenting problems, because they enable the students to get an idea of the true proportions of a building and how it bulks on its setting.

Miss Garfield's model shows a plan for the grounds on the Fenway side of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. There is no criticism of the present landscaping implicit in her choice of this area, which is part of the extensive Fenway system commenced by Olmsted Brothers in 1879. The problem was chosen as an interesting one, and one offering Miss Garfield an opportunity to embody some of the Continental ideas of museum landscaping. In her model she has tried to make the Museum appeal to and be visited by a greater number of people, by having inviting paths that lead to it from the main highway. She has eliminated the road which in reality cuts in near the colonnade of the building and has put near the pillars a pool to reflect their beauty.

Suitable settings for sculpture are provided, which shows to better advantage out of doors than in any building, and even the children's garden has its statuary. There are playgrounds for children in the model which suggest that they may safely be left to receive the benefits of fresh air while their parents study or relax in the Museum.

In the making of such a model the student works in clay first because it can be easily changed. Later, Ralph Berger, the model maker, carries the problems out in much greater detail. He uses a wood core which he covers with cardboard. Windows he indicates with cellophane. Trees in the models have been the subject of some experimentation. They have been made of sponge rubber, but pipe cleaners are used at present.

At the Cambridge School the two fields of landscape architecture and architecture are taught side by side. This mingling starts from the very beginning of the students' training, work for the two fields the first year being identical, and mostly concerned with the study of design. Classification does not exist. The beginner may work at a draughting board beside the most advanced student. The benefits of this system are great, for not only does it produce contagious enthusiasm but it permits the exchange of ideas, within the whole group, and mutual criticism of problems. The faculty mingle freely with the students. Their enthusiasm for the problems at hand outweighs any desire for artificial academic respect.

Architecture is as full of specialization as is law with its maritime lawyers, trial lawyers, corporation lawyers. Today, in addition to architects in the popular field of domestic designing, there are specialists in the designing of theaters, schools, and factories. A survey of the problems carried out at the school reflects this tendency; one student, for instance, has designed a ski lodge which is representative of the province of club-house designing. Other students have designed summer casinos and yacht clubs. The most popular specialization is, as would be expected, that of domestic architecture, for home is still the chief concern of most women.

In this field the woman architect, it is felt, has a special contribution to make.

Eleanor Garfield, Student at the Cambridge (Mass.) School of Architecture and Landscape Architecture, an Affiliated Graduate School of Smith College, With the Model for Her Thesis. Her Problem Has Been to Redesign the Boston Museum Garden Area

N. S. W. Adds 'New England' College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Sydney, New South Wales

An educational venture that marks a memorable step forward in the history of higher education in New South Wales has begun with the recent opening of the New England University College at Armidale, in the central northern district of this State.

The new institution is beginning in a modest way with courses of lectures in the faculty of arts, but it is hoped that next year a faculty of science will be added. It is part of the Sydney University, whose Senate has appointed the warden, Dr. Edgar Booth, and other members of the college staff. Students will have all the privileges of Sydney University and will proceed to the university's degree of Bachelor of Arts. Although the college will serve the northern half of New South Wales, it may draw its students from the whole State and even beyond those bounds. In fact, there is a good likelihood that it may flourish and expand until, like some of the provincial university colleges in England, it is strong enough to cast off its leading strings and come forth as a full-time university.

Educationists have always recognized the superior advantages to students of a residential university over a non-residential one. This point was recognized in the Sydney University Act when provision was made for affiliated colleges, but although the four men's colleges and the two women's colleges are flourishing and play an important part in the life of Sydney University, they contain fewer than 400 students out of the university total of about 3,000. The great majority of the students are still non-residential. There is no residential college for women at the New England University College, but men students will be able to live in a magnificent old home, Booloominbah, presented to Sydney University by Mr. T. R. Forster—a splendid gift which made the new venture possible.

Special interest lies in the establishment of the college at Armidale in that it provides an interesting step towards decentralizing New South Wales education. Visiting educators are invariably struck by the high degree to which the New South Wales system, with its all-powerful governmental Education Department, has centralized education. Most of them deplore it by comparison with the systems in England and America, where education is controlled largely by local governing authorities.

Yet the value of decentralization is realized. Educationists here, as well as oversea visitors, have felt that the time has arrived when New South Wales can begin to decentralize with advantage. In such a large area as this State's 300,000 square miles, with its varying conditions, it is now felt that some system of regional control may make better provision for special local conditions. The new college is held to represent one of the first steps towards this orientation.

The students of the New England University College may not enjoy some of the amenities of Sydney University, but they have the advantages of a residential college, and they can, perhaps, develop a more intensive culture by closer contacts, if a less extensive one by broader activities. Culture and civic pride, it is recognized, can be developed in country centers by such institutions as the new university college.

An Enriching Process

Our Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

This leaves our Round-Table mail box distinctly empty, but we are glad to present Mr. R. D. of England, who tells us about a Monitor study group to which he belongs.—Chairman.

♦ ♦ ♦

England

Dear Chairman:

For some years a few of us in this area have cherished the idea of a Monitor study group; and an article published in the Round-Table Column under the heading of "Primarily for Discussion" furnished the necessary incentive to make the project take a practical form. We held our first meeting in March and everyone so enjoyed it that there was no necessity to remind anyone of the date of the next. We are holding the meetings monthly in a large room belonging to one of our members and we are letting the idea unfold progressively.

At first we all read the article chosen but we soon found it slowed things up and curtailed the time for discussion so we have adopted the method of reporting and only reading about a paragraph or so. This has proved much more lively and helpful. Another experiment we are trying is having a different chairman at each monthly meeting so that each one has a turn. We do not map out definite pages but each one is invited to bring "something of interest from the Monitor" and this seems to give full scope to each individual, for an amazing variety of articles have been brought. Only on one occasion have two members reported on the same material. As a reasonably diligent Monitor reader I am amazed at the number of things reported which have entirely escaped my notice.

We all feel most grateful for the idea, and the searching of the Monitor for suitable material is proving an enriching process.

At a recent lecture in this city a most helpful and encouraging thought was expressed. It was: "Stronger than the tread of marching feet is an idea whose time has come." Surely this is very true of the ideas the Monitor is standing for and continually expressing.

Thanking you for the warm and personal interest expressed through the Round Table. (Mr.) R. D.

♦ ♦ ♦

As we write this we are still experiencing the joy of visits in person from Round Tablers who are stopping in Boston. The Cheerio Guest Book has acquired the signature of a member from Germany and several from various far corners of the United States. At such times we learn of many friendships made through the Round Table, of visits exchanged, and of good being done through Round Tablers' becoming interested in one another's interests or work. We are always glad to hear of this widening of horizons, and deepening of the expression of kindliness.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

Sketches From Young America

VIII

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A group of sketches drawn from the experiences of an educator who believes that teaching people by means of the arts is of greater importance than merely teaching the arts.

Tony

It was a cloudy morning, outside and in. The atmosphere in the Eighth Grade room was tense. Everyone walked on tip-toe and spoke in hushed tone. "Tony is back"—"Tony is back"—was passed from one person to another all along the line. Tony was, that morning, returned from his third stay at the "Reform School." Nobody quite knew what the "Reform School" was, but it was generally considered a dreadful place to which only very bad people were sent. When one had been there THREE times—well—one might as well have been a skull-and-crossbones-pirate, for the dark foreboding which accompanied his return. The room-teacher looked a bit pale as she confided to Friend-Teacher, who came in for music, "Tony is back, and I am afraid of him." Friend-Teacher's interest being roused, she set about trying to locate Tony. It was not difficult to identify him, tall, broad, dark-skinned, a few freckles, heavy black eye-brows and straight black hair, which shot out over his forehead like a protruding thatch.

Friend-Teacher knew from much experience how participating in the making of beautiful music opens doors of consciousness closed to sunlight. Now she scanned her thought for the right procedure for the occasion. The answer came. The announcement was made, "Let's sing Schubert's Serenade!" Tony was casually assigned to the low alto part (casually because this too-much-attention business had been obviously overdone). Instantly he was alert. With the first note, a bellow came forth, such as music had never known before, but it was true to pitch, and it continued, with every note correctly sung. In one of those lovely soft interludes, where the voices stop and the accompaniment murmurs on, Tony poked his elbow into the side of the boy next to him, and with an elation oblivious of the world, said in a huge whisper, "Hey, ain't that fine!"—and hastily reverted to his singing, lest he miss the first note of the re-entering phrase.

At the close of the hour, Friend-Teacher turned to the teacher who had been afraid—"Are you afraid of Tony now?"

"No, indeed."

"If he becomes restless, what will you do?"

"Sing!" she replied.

Inez Field Damon

People With Hobbies Are Usually Wide-Awake

Hobbies and Crafts
For Education and Recreation

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

People used to mention their hobbies with half-laughing apology. That was before the schools discovered that the child who has some major outside interest can usually be reached through it to do better school work, and that the adult who has an avocation or deep enthusiasm about something is likely to keep on growing. In the schools today, "Hobby Shows" are popular. In the magazines and newspapers, fascinating articles introduce to us well-known public figures in the guise of real people like ourselves who collect and study stamps, make marionettes, hooked rugs, model boats, or raise dachshunds. There is even a popular radio program that scoops up people with hobbies, presenting them to a public that finds human interest in learning what others have in common with themselves.

Bring Pleasure To Others, Too

We know of an editor who "just for fun" played with making soap sculpture. That was years ago. Easy things at first, following directions given in a booklet. Since then she has exhibited her little statues of fired clay, bronzed plaster, and other media, in many an important place and also made delightful and enriching contacts. We know of a businessman who began in much the same way. He has since modeled his own children and those of friends, and his work is beautiful. We know of a busy homemaker and mother who has kept up her painting, and brought joy to hundreds of underprivileged children through teaching them in free classes. Everyone who has read "Friends and Fiddlers" by Catherine Bowen, knows of the educational and recreational values that music in the home can provide to those who make it a hobby. Perhaps, too, you have listened to the radio program called Music Is My Hobby, in which, each time, a man or woman whose chief work is elsewhere (lawyer, doctor, mother, stenographer) plays upon his or her instrument, and tells what it has meant to have this outlet of musical expression in a busy life through the years.

The educational importance of the hobby or craft as an avocation has been proved again and again. The teacher has found the outside interest of some child or, indeed, her own outside interest the means of capturing his attention. Men and girls whose work is in more routine classifications have, through following through some educational and recreational hobby, added zest and variety to their days. The craft and hobby schools springing up in various centers of the United States, the experiences of that deep-hearted organization, Fellowcrafters Inc., continually witness the unfoldment and opening up of new interests and new fields, even new work, which has come to individuals through a hobby or craft that began in sheer fun and grew into a rich treasure-trove.

Under the running title, "Hobbies and Crafts for Education and Recreation," the Education Page is initiating a new section or column, devoted to such awakening material as belongs in these fields. We hope to present to you on each second and fourth Tuesday of the month, some one of the crafts or hobbies. We do so in the hope that those of you who are already interested will be helped to further progress and fresh contacts; that those of you who wish to take up a new interest will hereby learn how to begin; and that all of you may be awakened to the possibilities of enriched interests either through actual participation or through learning about others who are actively participating. As letters sharing individual experience or asking questions come in, we shall include some of them at the end of the column, perhaps with comments and answers. So write us. Occasionally, when the material justifies it, we may make up an entire column of these letters.

Channels Of Unfoldment

We are particularly interested in presenting the worth of doing something oneself with one's hands—such as pottery-making, wood carving, weaving, carpentering. We care not a whit for collecting unless it is made a means of education. The mere feeding of the acquisitive instinct made so alluring by many hobby magazines and sections does not fit our editorial interpretation of this column, or of the Education Page. We are interested in hobbies that are unusual, but far more attracted to those that prove channels of unfoldment, of mental awakening, of bringing people into joyous fellowship with one another.

Millicent J. Taylor
Editor of the Education Page

Student-Teacher Friendship Stressed At Honolulu Conferences

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Honolulu

Development of a more personal approach in teaching school children as individuals rather than as a group of pupils has been the theme of a series of conferences attended by elementary school teachers and principals in the Territory.

The meetings were held as part of a campaign now being conducted by the territorial department of public instruction to improve the relationship between student and teacher and to improve the value of primary education.

As one of the principal speakers, Dr. Nora Ryan of the Children's Service Bureau, stressed getting acquainted with the child as one of the most important functions of the teacher. She said that to effect a friendly atmosphere conducive to best educational results it was necessary for the teacher to regard the student as an individual; not merely as one of a group of pupils in a classroom.

Miss Eileen Blackey of the University of Hawaii pointed to the need for teachers to become acquainted with the individual student's environment and to persuade his parents to take an interest in his school work.

Miss Florence Brugger, director of the Kawailoa training school for girls, said that getting acquainted with one's self should be an important part of the teacher's program of preparation for better student relationships. She told the teachers that continual appraisal of themselves was necessary to establish a basis of mutual understanding with the students.

The English Teacher Comments

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

If I believe enough in youth to wait
While lonely thoughts begin to stir and rise
And feel the sun and grow articulate,
I may get payment, silver-penny-wise.

If I can wait when all of me would leap
The barriers set, stretch out a hand to youth,
And cry, "The red dawn! Get you up from sleep!"
If I can wait, I may see naked truth.

If I can wait far off—knowing how light
Warms the cold earth, brings green leaf banners out,
And calls the blossom—a stern anchorite,
Praying for patience, I will silence doubt.

And when the flower comes, blank verse or rhyme,
I'll know that it was waiting all the time.

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The Home Forum

Invisible Tools

AUTHORS, poets and wordsmiths in general should be forgiven if they sometimes feel disposed to envy other craftsmen whose work is all done with visible tools, of shapes and uses understood by all.

In Silent Bay there are some men, and more women, who do no work at all. Their labor is completed, something to be looked back upon in the serenity of old age, occasionally talked about in fireside, garden, cliff-path or seashore meetings for the exchange of stored-up memories, but never counted among the challenging urgencies of today. It is for rest from labor that they have come here to the old stone cottages, planted below the mountain to shelter from the wind, or the newer, many-windowed dwellings set upon the breezy slope to trap the sunshine.

Others there are, a smaller company, a mere handful, whose purpose it is in divers ways to serve these storm-dodgers and sun-trappers. For them the measured days of the changing seasons are occupied in persistent, cheerful, profitable industry, regulated only by the weather, varying in character according to each individual's choice of trade; but always alike in one respect: that it cannot possibly be mistaken for idleness.

* * *

OLD BEN, THE mahogany-faced boatman, may have periods of peaceful contemplation, spent in leaning against the oaken wall of his hut, worn to a shiny polish by wind-blown sand and his broad shoulders; he may delight the leisured listener's ear with unbelievable stories of incredible length; but, when he is busy with paint-brush or tar-brush, or mending nets or using them, no man could work with less obvious effort or more obvious effect. Handling oars, he becomes a machine of immense muscular power. And, when he rows out to become a mere speck on the skyline, his movements beyond the range of our sight, the finny cargo he brings back is always big enough to clear him of any time-wasting charge.

No less familiar, or welcome, on the shore is the little man who likes it to be known that he migrated here from Lancashire years ago, "when t'watter was never oop to yon rocks"; and who now derives a steady income from the building of little sea-walls for those whose gardens run down—and, if not carefully protected, actually slide down—to the slowly-diminishing beach. He works hard and well, with shovel, pick, or trowel. He performs astounding weight-lifting feats in transferring old rocks to new resting-places, to guard the threatened land from the ever-advancing sea. Canute could not drive the waves back at his command. This unknown son of Balbus keeps them back by his cunning and the secret magic with which he mixes his cement.

* * *

YET THERE IS no secret, no mystery, about his working time, or about that of the other builder whose workshop is more or less attached to a cottage near my own. I call him a builder, despite the clumsily painted board on his gate declaring him to be a "Carpenter and Joiner," for he sets no limit to the things he is prepared to join or separate. With brick, or stone, or wood, or glass, or any other material capable of being broken and put together again, that merry fellow will construct anything from a pig sty to a conservatory, making one as noisily as the other. The music of his labor travels on the wind.

His hammer notes ring out across the bay. He has a saw that can murmur like a bee or squeal like a terrified rabbit. With this or other instruments, he can be relied upon to supply unfailing responses to the tap-tap-tap of our wave-resister's pick on rock; while, for greater resonance, and wilder harmony, he sets apart unforgettable days for the observance of resounding rites on corrugated iron roofs which, at the touch of the master hand, send echoes vibrating up to the distant hills and back again.

* * *

THESE ADMIRABLE MEN, like the jobbing gardener with a squeaking barrow and a chattering mower to advertise his activity, have an advantage over me. So have the "House Decorator," and the "Window Cleaner," whose ladders, buckets and cans are wordless explanations of their rising above the level of common men. So, indeed, has the genial and venerable gossip referred to by the children, who flock to his cowshed at milking time, as "Mr. Whiskers." Cultivating vegetables for profit, in addition to selling milk, he also cultivates an enormous beard for pleasure.

He it was who moved me to the point of fleeting envy on a day when all the world, save only the hammerers and bangers, seemed in the mood for stillness. No whisper came from the edge of the shimmering sea. No leaf rustled on the hedges or the trees. When the business of wall-making, joining, and miscellaneous rattling was suspended for the consumption of dinner, the wave of quietude swept over me a soothing, seductive influence. At its coming I abandoned the typewriter with which I had passed a strenuous morning in a spell of verbal carpentry, hammering out a tale which, with the perversity of such things, refused to be completed. There was something wrong with it. At close quarters, I could not be sure what. Lured by the sunshine and silence, I took myself into the garden, and a deck-chair, to find out. There, undisturbed, I hoped I might discover the elusive something missing from the tale.

* * *

AFTER AN HOUR of quiet concentration,—perhaps more than an hour, for dinner-time is an elastic period among the toilers of Silent Bay—I thought I had it within reach. Then a skylark rose from the field beyond the hedge, soared aloft, singing aggressively, and carried it away from me, away up into the dazzling blue.

From the effort of trying to follow the singer's flight, my eyes were too misty for me to see Mr. Whiskers at that moment; but I knew he was approaching.

I heard his cart stop with a clatter at the end of the lane. I heard his bottles being joggled in their wire basket as he carried them up the garden path. I heard his voice. It filled the garden.

"An 'ow does this 'ot weather suit *you*?" The question gushed gurglingly from the recesses of the beard.

"Very well."

"Aye! So I should suppose." The old man nodded with the air of one to whom some hidden truth has been revealed. *"You bein' at a loose end like."*

* * *

AT A LOOSE end! The phrase stung me to a tingling awareness of the finger-tip tenderness that comes from too much typing. Remembering that Mr. Whiskers knew nothing of my life except what he could see, I was on the verge of explaining that sometimes the invisible tools of thought can be most usefully employed with the eyes closed and the head well back in a chair. But I did not speak quickly enough.

"I could do with a bit o' that there myself," said Mr. Whiskers huskily.

"A bit of what?"

"Why! 'Avin' nothing to do. Like you. Folks tell me it'd kill me. Would it? What I says is as it'd *'ave* to."

His gurgles became a rumble of hoarse laughter, drowned suddenly, almost alarmingly, by a corrugated roofing tattoo close at hand.

"Eh?" he roared, apparently expecting me to laugh with him.

I said: "Ah!"

He went on his way, still laughing, fondling his beard with one hand and joggling his bottles again with the other, leaving me, where I had left my tale—at a loose end.

HENRY W. ARCHER

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by
MARY BAKER EDDY
An International Daily Newspaper
Published daily except Sundays and holidays.

Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication, should be addressed to

THE EDITORIAL BOARD OF
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
One, Norway Street
Boston, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press
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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.
Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year ... $12.00 Three months .. $3.00
Six months .. $ 6.00 One month $1.00

Single Copies, 5 Cents
Cost of remailing Monitors:
United States, 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.
Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries; 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE
PUBLISHING SOCIETY
Boston, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of
The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Brogi, Florence

STATUE OF "SUMMER" BESIDE THE ARNO IN FLORENCE

SOME statues, beautiful in themselves, gain little from their surroundings. Others have the good fortune to be immeasurably enhanced by their settings. This is the case with the figure of "Summer," standing at one of the corners of the beautiful Ponte Sta. Trinità which spans the river Arno in Florence.

The four statues of the "Seasons" were placed at the angles of the bridge in 1608, on the occasion of the marriage of Maria Maddalena, daughter of the Archduke Charles of Austria, with the Medician Grand Duke Cosimo II. The "Summer" and "Autumn" are by the sculptor Giovanni Caccini, the "Spring" being the work of P. Francavilla and the "Winter" by Taddeo Landini.

The figure of Summer, clasping a sheaf of corn and crowned with a rich headdress of fruits and corn, rises high on a pedestal at the northwest angle of the bridge, opposite the companion figure of Spring; and, whether seen against the blue sky of midday, with the Ponte Vecchio and old adjoining houses as its background, or at evening against the golden sunset sky, or in the clear after-glow, or yet again, standing out a figure of pearl and ivory, backed by the dark star-strewn sky of night, it possesses a perennial loveliness.

Mary Lyon's Desk

ON THE afternoon of a modern Founder's Day there is no more illuminating thing for a visitor to do than to go down for a moment to the Mary Lyon Room in Student Alumnae Hall. . . . There are the pictures of Mary Lyon's birthplace, and a door from the house at Buckland, and a coverlet she wove in the old-fashioned pattern of "sunrise and dog-tracks"—the "dog-tracks" done in the brown of old-time "but'nut dye." Deacon Porter's clock is on the mantel. The "Birds of South Hadley" are in their glass-domed cage. Miss Lyon's Bible is in the corner cupboard, and her thimble, and her bracelet, and a piece of cloth left over from one of her dresses, and the green velvet bag in which she collected money for the first endowment—the smallest contribution being six cents.

That six-cent item is famous. On a certain Sunday morning not long ago, members of the faculty and alumnae sat together reading aloud a newspaper item about the college. The writer of the item incautiously stated that the smallest contribution for the founding of Mount Holyoke was a gift of five cents. Instantly the whole roomful of listeners chanted gravely: *"six cents,"* in unison, with a harmonic blending of different voices and an accuracy of intonation that would have done credit to a verse-reading choir.

The green velvet bag is the most celebrated thing in the Mary Lyon Room. The most artistic thing pictorially considered is the Edouart silhouette of one of the early Trustees. But the most lovable thing of all is Mary Lyon's desk—not a desk that she used at South Hadley but one from her earlier days.

That desk, of unpainted natural wood crudely knocked together, with its straight wooden legs and its unpolished lid dented on the edges, takes every observer by surprise. It is such a plain uncompromising little desk, too battered for beauty, too narrow for comfort, too cramped for storage purposes—the desk of somebody who all but had no desk at all. Looking at it one remembers how much its owner achieved with slight material margin.—From "On a New England Campus," by FRANCES LESTER WARNER. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

Vanity

A yellow rose,
When noonday blazed,
Assumed a pose
And proudly gazed
Into the sun,
That raging mass,—
To her but one
More looking-glass.

KEITH THOMAS

Australia Is Different

CHARD and his companion were close to the palms in Macquarie Street, which is the Harley Street of Sydney. They turned into the Botanical Gardens. They stopped to look at the expansive view over jutting points of land cutting into the miles of intense blue sunlit waters which form the harbour. On the rising heights houses wove a close-set pattern, mostly red-roofed. They told of progress. . . .

For some time the two men walked in silence amid the lovely Botanical Gardens. Chard thought of Kew Gardens. He remembered the beauty of the bluebells in Spring, a delicate diaphanous cloud above the soil. He recalled the same garden in its autumn colouring, like the glow of a dying fire. Around him the sub-tropical flowers mingled with the roses amid the old-fashioned blossoms of an English garden. It seemed to Chard that Nature in England is more tender, more gentle. He recalled how the wild violets grow in sheltered corners where the winds are screened. Around him the sunshine was clear with a hard fierceness in it. . . .

He looked at a group of native trees and saw how their leaves bent down toward the earth and were not spread out to catch the sun like English trees. They bend down so that any rain may easily wash the stems and give moisture to the trees and the fierce sun cannot so easily scorch the foliage.

A week later he was again in the Gardens. . . . He sat on a seat beneath the shade of luxuriant spreading branches of a tree in purple flower. He let his mind wander at will. He saw the sun sparkling on the blue Harbour waters. Across many seas was the England he loved. He thought of the differences of the two lands. In Australia, one looks down on all the finest scenery. There are no high mountains, no ragged peaks to raise the head and the mind as well. There is majesty in the far-reaching views, touched by an individual splendour which is unapproachable. It raises the feeling of the force of Nature, it inspires wonder—but it does not engender the tender feelings of love, of intimacy, which Chard felt to be the essence of English scenery. In Australia it holds and it gives out something of the savage, the primitive. The trees, the colouring, the contour of the land are belonging to itself. To dwellers in the countries of Europe, Australia holds a strangeness which seems to catch the breath; a newness that is in fact of extreme age, the stage of early evolution.

"Rain is what sunshine is in England. A cool summer is recorded as England remembers a warm one. The days of rain are marked, as England counts the fine days. The rarer, in each case, being the more important. Here we look to the rain to produce, to ripen harvest. In England the sun comes to her aid." Chard's eye was caught by the gay flower-beds. "Here the snowdrops play in the sunshine with the poppies, the carnations, the roses and the lilies. . . . But the glory of Australian gardens are the flowering shrubs. If I had a garden, they would be my chief care."—HARRY TIGHE, in "As I Saw It." (London: Stockwell.)

Spiritual Wholeness

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

GEORGE ELIOT asks the pertinent question, "What do we live for, if not to make life less difficult for each other?" An earnest person may respond: "I have many difficulties of my own that I cannot solve. How can I help anyone else if I cannot help myself?"

Christian Science has come in this age with definite assurance of aid, and he who wholeheartedly endeavors to follow its teachings will learn not only how to solve his own problems satisfactorily, but how to be helpful to those with whom he comes in contact.

In the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy writes (p. 206), "In the scientific relation of God to man, we find that whatever blesses one blesses all;" and on page 57 she also says: "Happiness is spiritual, born of Truth and Love. It is unselfish; therefore it cannot exist alone, but requires all mankind to share it." Throughout her human experience Mrs. Eddy demonstrated this fact. Herself instantaneously healed of an injury believed incurable, as the spiritual understanding of Jesus' healing method flashed upon her thought, she could not rest until she had made this spiritual truth available to the whole world, through her elucidation of her discovery. The difficulties which beset her path were many, but she pressed on until she had established her church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, with provision for its branches and activities, by means of which this practical Christianity is made available to the world.

When the Master, Christ Jesus, questioned the impotent man at the pool of Bethesda (John 5:6), saying, "Wilt thou be made whole?" he must have had in thought more than physical release. Even as he asked the question, Jesus knew that God made man upright and God-like, and that there was no law requiring the man's enforced inactivity. Does not the Master's subsequent admonition (5:14), "Sin no more, lest a worse thing come unto thee," indicate that mental wholesomeness or righteousness was the prime requisite?

The Biblical record of Jesus' work indicates that he employed exact Science, but he knew that his followers could not yet receive all that should be revealed, for he said to them (John 16:12, 13): "I have yet many things to say unto you, but ye cannot bear them now. Howbeit when he, the Spirit of truth, is come, he will guide you into all truth." This "Spirit of truth" is the Christ Science—Christian Science—to be demonstrated through the understanding and intelligent application of God's universal law of Love. God made all that was made and pronounced it "very good." God is Love, and He made man in His own image and likeness. Do we believe these unequivocal Bible statements? Then should not we make them practical?

To accomplish this, we must resolutely look beyond the temporal seeming to the spiritual facts revealed in the Bible and illumined by Christian Science. Mrs. Eddy writes (Science and Health, p. 269), "Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." Since Soul is a synonym of God, this process consistently practiced results in healing. A person who from childhood had been believed to be particularly nervous and sensitive, in adult life suffered a severe nervous breakdown, with so much attendant discord and discouragement that in despair he cried out that he would do anything to regain his rightful poise. At this juncture something of the healing power of Christian Science was explained to him, and through daily study of the Bible and Science and Health, and application of the statement above quoted, it was revealed to him that the trouble had never been physical; that all his life he had been cultivating and expressing such traits as self-will, criticism, envy, self-pity, resentment, egotism, that needed to be replaced in his experience by humility, charity, appreciation, joy, loving-kindness, and kindred qualities. He learned to evaluate himself and his fellow beings according to the standard of man made in the image and likeness of God, and he became so absorbed in keeping his thought up to that standard, that gradually his body responded to his more spiritual thinking, and he was healed.

If one is seeking a better state of health, a more successful business, a happier home, let him honestly ask himself, "Wilt thou be made whole?" that is, Do you sincerely wish to follow the standard set by the Way-shower, practically interpreted for this age through Christian Science, or is your desire to have ease in matter, to make more money, to realize selfish human ambitions? Wholeness implies holiness, oneness with God, and so must exclude all selfishness, discouragement, and fear, which result from faith in evil, and which must be put to rout by universal Love.

Enduring good comes to him who wholeheartedly applies the Golden Rule in all his thinking and dealings. Such a one will not be deceived by the illusion that there is stimulation or true companionship in the popular practices of smoking, drinking intoxicating liquors, or in other unlovely sensuous habits, and he learns to wait patiently and lovingly for others to arrive at the true understanding of being. Further, the healing of any desire to criticize or condemn is an early step in the progress of the Christian Scientist.

Each individual may prove for himself the value of this great Science, and learn to rely upon the divine Principle of all good to aid him in solving his every problem of daily living.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

Oak Forest

Oak trees? Green mushrooms on a distant plain,
Green sheep-flocks grazing on a sun-dried hill,
Or crowded mosques with rounded Turkish domes
To harbor bird sun-worshipers who sing
At dawn and dusk from every temple top!

There lies a land of tents, or toadstools, set
Haphazard in wild circles on the ground;
Or, if you wander to a nearer view,
There stand a thousand aisles of rough-hewn beams
Surmounted by a vaulted roof of leaves.

KATE RENNIE ARCHER

L'Intégralité spirituelle

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

GEORGE ELIOT pose cette pertinente question: "Pourquoi vivons-nous? N'est-ce pas pour nous rendre la vie moins difficile les uns les autres?" Une personne sincère répondra peut-être: "J'ai à mon actif maintes difficultés que je n'arrive pas à vaincre. Comment pourrais-je secourir quelqu'un s'il m'est impossible de m'aider moi-même?"

La Science Chrétienne est venue à cet âge avec l'assurance certaine qu'elle secourt. Donc, celui qui s'efforce sincèrement de suivre ses enseignements apprendra non seulement comment résoudre avec satisfaction ses propres problèmes, mais aussi comment être utile à ceux avec lesquels il se trouve en contact.

A la page 206 du livre de texte de la Science Chrétienne: *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Ecritures (Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures)*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "Dans la relation scientifique de Dieu à l'homme, nous trouvons que tout ce qui bénit l'un bénit tous;" puis elle dit à la page 57: "Le bonheur est spirituel, ne de la Vérité et de l'Amour. Il n'est pas égoïste; par conséquent il ne peut exister seul, mais demande que toute l'humanité y participe." Ceci est un fait que Mrs. Eddy démontra durant son existence humaine. Instantanément guérie d'une grave blessure prétendue incurable—aussitôt que dans sa pensée jaillit comme un éclair la compréhension spirituelle de la méthode curative dont se servait Jésus—elle travailla sans repos jusqu'à ce que grâce à l'élucidation de sa découverte, le monde entier fût à même d'utiliser cette vérité spirituelle. Son sentier était pavé de difficultés, mais elle alla de l'avant jusqu'au jour où elle fonda son église, La Première Église du Christ, Scientiste, à Boston, Massachusetts, qui inclut des stipulations relatives aux églises filiales et aux activités—canaux par lesquels ce christianisme pratique est mis à la portée de l'humanité.

Quand le Maitre, le Christ Jésus, demanda au paralytique à la piscine de Béthesda (Jean 5:6): "Veux-tu être guéri?" il devait avoir eu dans la pensée quelque chose de plus que la guérison physique. Même en lui posant cette question Jésus savait que l'homme créé par Dieu est droit, semblable à Dieu, et qu'il n'existe aucune loi qui contraignit cet impotent à l'inactivité. Et l'exhortation que le Maitre lui fit ensuite (5:14): "Ne pèche plus, de peur qu'il ne t'arrive quelque chose de pire" n'implique-t-elle pas qu'elle exige en premier lieu des pensées saines et justes?

Les récits bibliques des œuvres de Jésus montrent qu'il employait la Science exacte. Néanmoins, il savait que ses adeptes n'étaient pas encore prêts à recevoir tout ce qui devait être révélé, car il leur dit (Jean 16:12, 13): "J'ai encore bien des choses à vous dire: mais elles sont maintenant au-dessus de votre portée. Quand lui, l'Esprit de vérité, sera venu, il vous conduira dans toute la vérité." Cet "Esprit de vérité", c'est la Science du Christ — la Science Chrétienne—qui doit être démontrée par la compréhension et l'intelligente application de la divine loi universelle de l'Amour. Dieu fit tout ce qui fut fait, et Il dit que c'était "très-bon." Dieu est Amour; Il fit l'homme à Son image et à Sa ressemblance. Croyons-nous ces déclarations scripturaires qui ne prêtent à aucune équivoque? Alors, ne devrions-nous pas les rendre pratiques?

Pour y arriver, il nous faut résolument porter nos regards au-delà de ce qui semble être mais n'est que temporel, c'est-à-dire jusqu'aux faits que révèle la Bible et qu'élucide la Science Chrétienne. A la page 269 de *Science et Santé*, Mrs. Eddy écrit: "La métaphysique résout les choses en pensées, et remplace les objets des sens par les idées de l'Ame." Puisque l'Ame est synonyme de Dieu, la guérison s'ensuit si l'on met fermement en pratique cette manière de procéder. Arrivé à l'âge adulte, un homme que l'on avait dès son enfance cru spécialement nerveux et sensible souffrit d'un profond abattement accompagné de nombreux discords. Découragé et désespéré, il disait à grands cris qu'il ferait n'importe quoi pour retrouver son équilibre normal. C'est dans ces circonstances que la puissance curative de la Science Chrétienne lui fut en partie expliquée. Ainsi, il étudia chaque jour la Bible de même que *Science et Santé*, mit en pratique les paroles de Mrs. Eddy, déjà citées, et se rendit compte que son mal n'avait jamais été physique; que toute sa vie il avait cultivé et exprimé des caractéristiques telles que l'opiniâtreté, la critique, l'envie, l'apitoiement de soi-même, le ressentiment, l'égotisme, qui devaient être remplacés dans son existence par l'humilité, la charité, l'appréciation, la joie, l'affabilité, et d'autres qualités analogues. Il apprit à voir en lui et chez ses semblables la norme de l'homme créé à l'image, à la ressemblance de Dieu; et cette norme absorba à tel point sa pensée que, graduellement, son corps se soumit à son penser plus spirituel, et la guérison s'ensuivit.

Quiconque cherche à obtenir une santé meilleure, une prospérité plus grande dans ses affaires, un foyer plus heureux, qu'il se demande honnêtement: "Veux-tu être guéri?" autrement dit: "Désirez-vous sincèrement suivre la norme établie par le Conducteur et interprétée à cette âge d'une façon pratique par la Science Chrétienne"? Ou bien, votre désir est-il de chercher l'aisance dans la matière, de gagner plus d'argent, d'amener à bonne fin vos égoïstes ambitions humaines? L'intégralité implique la sainteté, l'unité avec Dieu; elle exclut donc totalement l'égoïsme, le découragement, la crainte, qui résultent de la foi au mal, et que l'Amour universel doit maîtriser.

Le bien durable vient à celui qui sincèrement applique la Règle d'or dans ses pensées entières et envers tous ceux avec lesquels il est en contact. L'illusion que le tabac, l'alcool ou d'autres habitudes matérielles peu désirables—en vogue dans la société—stimulent ou tiennent vraiment compagnie, ne le déçoit pas. Il apprend à attendre patiemment et affectueusement que ses semblables arrivent à la vraie compréhension de l'être. En outre, il sait que la guérison de tout désir de critiquer ou de condamner est pour le Scientiste Chrétien un pas initial dans ses progrès.

Chaque homme peut prouver pour soi-même la valeur de cette noble Science, et apprendre à compter sur le divin Principe du bien entier, qui l'aidera à résoudre tout problème dans sa vie journalière.

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

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New England and Boston News | Second Section | THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR | Page Eleven | Closing Stocks Pages 16-17 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1938

Boston Tax Rate $41.30, Highest in Its History

In Boston Today

Increase Laid To Three Factors

A tax rate of $41.30 for Boston this year—the highest figure in the history of the city and, according to reliable estimates, probably the highest rate for any large city in the United States, was announced today by Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the Board of Assessors.

The new rate is $2.60 higher than last year's. According to the Mayor, three factors are mainly responsible for the increase: (1) a drop in real estate and personal property valuations of $40,137,000; (2) an increase of $1,216,000 in the sum that the city is required to set aside for over-

(Continued on Page 13, Column 1)

Bank Insurance Study Is Proposed

A legislative investigation of the advisability of limiting to $5,000 the amount of savings bank life insurance a Massachusetts citizen may purchase was called for under a resolve adopted today by the House of Representatives.

This resolve was substituted for the bill to limit the insurance to $5,000, passed to be engrossed by the Senate last week. It was adopted after considerable argument in the House by a vote of 96 to 56. The resolve will now go to the Senate for similar action.

The bill has been violently opposed by the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor, and just as violently favored by the Industrial Insurance Agents' Union, CIO affiliate, one of the chief authors of the bill. The Federation promised, that, should the bill be adopted, the question would be placed on a referendum on the ballot next fall.

If the Senate adopts the House resolve, the bill will automatically be killed. The Senate, of course, can if it wishes, set aside the resolve and adopt the original bill again, in which case the House would again find itself with the question of limitation on its hands again.

The resolve was offered by Representative Christian A. Herter, House Whip, who has been earnestly working for the defeat of the bill.

Myles Standish Company Wins

Overriding the Governor's veto today, the House of Representatives passed to be engrossed a bill that would permit the Myles Standish Mutual Liability Insurance Company to re-apply for a license to operate in this State.

The House vote was 140 to 62, and concurred with the Senate in denying the Governor's veto. In vetoing the measure, the Governor stated that "this would be a circumvention of the law" and "I would be setting a precedent in allowing this measure." In overriding the veto, the House made it clear that the measure was not to allow the company to operate, but merely to permit it to re-apply to the Insurance Commissioner for a license to operate.

The company's charter was lost when it failed to secure the necessary license to operate upon the expiration of its original license last November, 1937.

Boston Observes U. S. Flag Day

Bostonians were "looking up" today. For atop every public building and many business blocks and along residential streets, the Stars and Stripes were waving, a reminder that 162 years ago today the flag was officially adopted as the nation's symbol of freedom and justice for all.

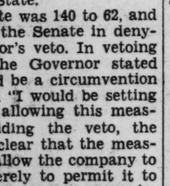
To celebrate the day Boston organizations will concentrate on a giant parade tonight consisting of military and naval groups, boy scouts, school cadets, letter carriers and civic organizations carrying flags covering a period of 300 years.

Five bands will keep the marchers in step and color the occasion with lively tunes associated with the Stars and Stripes. Predominant among these tunes are the "Star-Spangled Banner" and Sousa's "Stars and Stripes Forever."

This morning, families pulled their buntings out to full mast with especial reverence. And in schools throughout the area, children were told that the Stars and Stripes, through 162 years of world dissension, has stood at the masthead of democratic principles, freedom and justice for the individual. Pageants and public addresses will complete the celebration.

Weather

U. S. Weather Bureau Report



Boston and Vicinity: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and moderately warm; gentle variable winds.

All New England: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness in the interior.

Vermont: Fair tonight; Wednesday increasing cloudiness and slightly warmer.

Eastuort to Sandy Hook: Gentle variable winds; fair weather tonight and Wednesday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	65	67	Minneapolis	68	76
Bermuda	78	82	New Orleans	80	92
Chicago	62	72	New York	64	74
Denver	54	82	Norfolk	66	78
Helena	50	64	Philadelphia	68	78
Kansas City	74	86	St. Louis	66	80
Los Angeles	58	72	San Francisco	54	62
Miami	82	86	Washington	64	76

A—7:30 a. m., D. S. T., June 14.
B—Maximum, June 13.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 11:12 p. m.; height 8.7 feet.
Wednesday, 12:17 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:52 p. m.

$8,000,000 Road Bill Is Re-enacted

The House and Senate today re-enacted legislation distributing from the highway fund $8,000,000 to cities and towns for highway purposes. The bill immediately was sent to the Governor for signature or veto.

This legislative action followed receipt yesterday of an advisory opinion from the Supreme Judicial Court in which the Court had ruled that the Legislature had previously illegally enacted the $8,000,000 distribution bill prior to Governor Hurley's signing of the $71,731,722 regular State budget. The Court told the Legislature that the distribution bill was actually an appropriation measure and therefore could not be enacted before the Governor took final action on the budget.

The Governor has five days in which to sign or veto this measure. The proposal was sponsored by the Republican leadership in the Legislature to prevent Governor Hurley from transferring $8,000,000 from the highway fund to the general fund and thus run the risk of a $3,000,000 Federal penalty for diversion of gasoline tax money to purposes other than highway construction.

A rising vote in the House was 88 to 53. In the Senate the bill was re-enacted by a roll call vote of 25 to 11.

Nahant Plans For Record Crowd

The Roosevelt-Clark wedding, which, according to first reports, was to be a small, private affair, is actually going to be a gala holiday-like spectacle, with even a slight political tinge, for thousands of people along the North Shore.

The Board of Selectmen of Nahant, who previously had announced that all persons, except wedding guests and Nahant residents, would be barred from the peninsular town during the marriage ceremony next Saturday, announced today the town gates would be opened to every one.

James J. Devereaux, chairman of the Selectmen, said: "Let them all come; the public has its rights." Thomas F. Larkin, chief of police, added, cordially: "They're welcome, even if they sink the town."

The public will be admitted, on foot, as far as the Nahant Club, where the reception will be held from 12:30 onward, and special busses will provide transportation for those who do not wish to walk. Hawkers and peddlers of ice cream and novelties will be allowed to circulate among the huge crowd which is anticipated.

John Roosevelt and his fiancee, Anne Clark, had indicated they wished a quiet wedding, with only their family and friends in attendance. It had been intimated in Washington also that President and Mrs. Roosevelt desired to remain in the background and avoid making a political occasion of the nuptials.

Now, it is announced that the President will drive either from the Navy Yard or from Salem to Nahant, probably in an open automobile, and that crowds who line the roads to and in Nahant will catch a glimpse of him. Throngs in the vicinity of the Nahant Club will be able to view him and other political figures at the reception, it is stated.

Only the tip of Nahant where the Union Church is located, will be shut off by police and secret service men. Here will be privacy, invaded only by the 400 invited to the wedding and 800 to the reception.

Five-Year Plan To Cut Boston Tax Rate Urged

Lowell Submits Research Bureau Study to Tobin and Legislature

Debt Is Analyzed

A five-year program designed to vastly improve Boston's fiscal condition, restore the pay-as-you-go plan, and cut $3 off the tax rate was submitted to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin and the Massachusetts General Court today by A. Lawrence Lowell, chairman of the Boston Municipal Research Bureau.

Following by only two days Mayor Tobin's prediction for a record high tax rate of $41.30, the Research Bureau's bulletin offered ponderable means for solving the problem with available implements of good government. This plan, which the Bureau urged be put in effect at once, was based on what Herman C. Loeffler, director of the Bureau, described as probably the most comprehensive independent study of Boston's debt structure ever undertaken by an independent agency.

On the basis of the perturbing picture presented by this analysis of present city finances, the Bureau asked Mayor Tobin today to initiate a progressive pay-as-you-go program, suggesting concrete methods as to how this can be accomplished. At the same time the Bureau called upon the Legislature not to approve Boston loans outside the debt limit, and to maintain the so called 25-cent "down payment" requirement in the case of Boston loans that remain within the debt limit.

Save Million yearly

Pointing out how various planks of good government mortise to form a more solid civic structure, observers noted today that if Mayor Tobin follows the no-hiring program proposed to him last winter by the Bureau he will save the $1,000,000 a year needed for the next five years to retire maturing bonds and thus effect the $3 tax rate saving.

Striving to compile a survey that would readily be understood by taxpayers but which at the same time would fulfill the need for a scholarly examination of the present serious fiscal situation, the Bureau noted that $14,300,000 of the total tax levy receipts, or $1 out of every $5 paid in taxes, is required to pay principal and interest on city debt. Applied to the income of a man earning $150 a month, it would mean—if his affairs were run as are the city of Boston's—that he paid out in the neighborhood of $30 a month for interest and principal on loans.

A true Yankee in such a fix, of course, would strive to pay off the loan as soon as possible and thus be free of the burden. He would not continue to borrow and pay unless the circumstances were desperate. It is just this same attitude that the Bureau urged upon the City of Boston today, and, in effect, asked the Legislature to play the part of a good wife in restraining and discouraging such borrowing.

Illustrating how Boston's borrowing, and the consequent cost, has risen in late years, the Bureau noted that in 1930 debt service accounted for $4.12 in the tax rate. This year, by way of sharp contrast, the debt service cost is $7.93 in the tax rate.

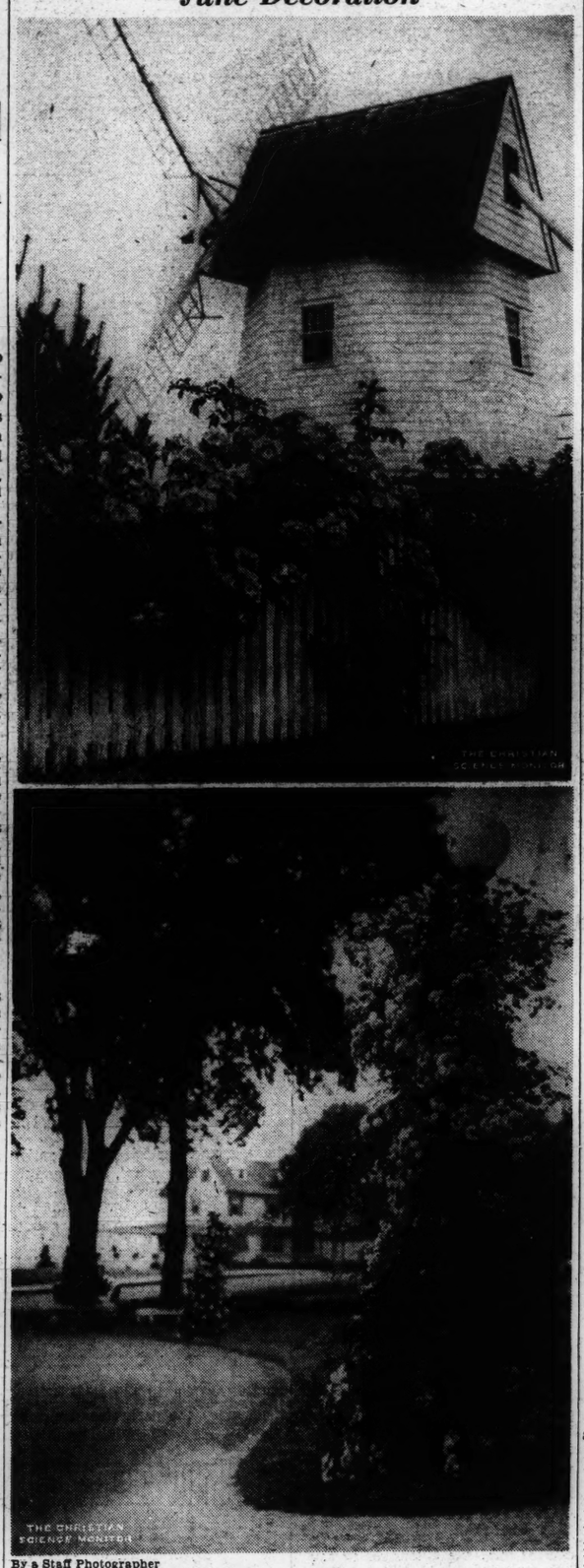
The most startling figure presented by the Bureau was the increase in total city debt between 1930 and 1937. In 1930 it was $137,129,904. Last year it had risen to $227,906,380, an increase of $90,776,476.

Transit Chief Item

Contrary to the general impression, the chief item of borrowing

(Continued on Page 13, Column 6)

June Decoration



By a Staff Photographer

Roses Under a Windmill and on Cape Cod Estate

Koussevitzky Renews His Hope Of Taking Orchestra to Europe

A European tour for the Boston Symphony Orchestra, the August music festival at Tanglewood in the Berkshires, his impending Yale University honors, and conditions abroad, were subjects on which Dr. Serge Koussevitzky was questioned at Back Bay Station last night upon returning from his short European vacation.

Looking tanned and well rested and dressed in a smart brown topcoat and grey suit, Dr. Koussevitzky answered most questions genially, parried with a smile those concerning the Yale degree he is to receive at New Haven soon.

"That's a secret," he said. "I know nothing about it. I'm back to see the new music shed at Tanglewood." He was eager to discuss the possible European trip for the orchestra, however.

"Give me $100,000," he said, "and I shall take them next season. In Paris, the Boston Symphony Orchestra is deeply appreciated. Over the radio they broadcast for an hour's program our symphony records. And they want the orchestra to come to Paris to play. As some musicians said to me, 'We have given you our best composers—bring them back to us performed by your great orchestra players.'"

It was recalled that in 1929, a foreign tour seemed definitely set for either 1930 or 1931. At that time, the conductor was asked whether the tour could be managed on $100,000 and he replied that it would cost much more than this. Evidently, the change in exchanges now alters probable expenditures. At that time, Dr. Koussevitzky said "the Boston Symphony Orchestra will go to Europe this spring or never."

The spring of 1930 passed, also the springs of 1931 to 1938. And now, Dr. Koussevitzky returns to the ambition which he has long cherished.

If the orchestra were to travel, what would happen to the Pops? At Symphony Hall, it was stated that when the orchestra played at the San Francisco World's Fair in 1915, the Pops were held in the autumn. Since then, however, their following has grown to an estimated 100,000 patrons.

With Dr. Koussevitzky were Mme. Koussevitzky, his wife, and George E. Judd, manager of Symphony Hall.

Vermont Finances Improve; Short Loans at 10-Year Low

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 14—Increased receipts and an $818,000-gain in the State Treasury's cash balance during the past 12 months indicates that Vermont's financial position at the end of the fiscal year June 30, will show further improvement in spite of depressed business conditions.

A report issued from the office of Thomas Cave, State Treasurer, shows a $57,000-increase in income tax receipts in comparison with a corresponding 11-month period in 1936-37. Receipts from intoxicating liquor jumped $75,000 for the same period; revenue from the beverage tax showed a gain of $154,000, while Motor Vehicle Department revenue, pledged to the Highway Department and other specific purposes, increased over $270,000.

Treasurer Cave said it was evident from the report that the State would finish the fiscal year with the smallest amount of temporary borrowing in more than 10 years. In the past decade, Vermont has had to borrow temporarily various amounts each year ranging from $1,000,000 to $5,000,000. During the past fiscal year $500,000 was all that was needed to tide the Treasury over periods when revenue was not coming in rapidly enough to meet current expenditures. The $500,000 of public welfare bonds were regarded as helping to prevent the need of further borrowing because only a small proportion of the issue has been expended.

Where debt reduction is concerned, the bonded debt will not be cut as much as in 1937 because of the added public welfare bond isue. Provision was made for $625,000 debt reduction in 1938, which will result in a net reduction of $125,000 of the $7,843,000 bonded debt. Payments required to be made this year totalled $891,850.

Winooski Flood Control

Authoritative figures obtained from State sources and from Federal reports reveals for the first time that the Winooski Valley flood control program begun in 1933 and nearing

(Continued on Page 12, Column 7)

Utilities Board Rejects Closing Of Rail Station

Does Ruling in Central Vermont Case Indicate Further Rejections?

Loss Issue Raised

Railroad commuters of Massachusetts who have been riding between their offices and homes lately with the uneasy feeling that the abandonment of rail services may at any time leave them isolated, were smiling today for the first time since the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad put in its petition a few months ago for abandonment of 88 passenger stations along its Old Colony route to the south of Boston.

For the State Public Utilities Commission in refusing the Central Vermont Railroad the right to abandon a station at Leverett, Mass., today made the tart rejoinder that financial losses are not of themselves sufficient justification for depriving railroad commuters of their transportation. Thus did the Commission appear to indicate the way the winds are blowing, relative to growing appeals of railroads to give up passenger services on lines where financial losses are momentarily acting as a heavy drag on railroad operations.

Industry Demands Transport

In looking forward to the possible renewal of prosperity in Massachusetts' industrial plants, the Commission foresaw a pending need for transportation services which the Vermont railroad sought to discontinue. In connection with the Leverett station petition for abandonment, the Vermont line desired complete withdrawal of passenger and freight service. But the Commission in its ruling today, refused abandonment of both passenger and freight service, although opponents of abandonment fought almost wholly for the maintenance of freight services.

So far as the abandonment proceedings now going on before the Commission in connection with the Old Colony line of the New Haven road, only passenger service would be discontinued. The argument is the same as that presented by the Vermont road, namely, that financial losses are too heavy to justify further service. The New Haven road considers the abandonment of stations a necessary part of reorganization proceedings under the Federal Bankruptcy Act.

Required for Recovery

Far-reaching in its possible effects upon future abandonment proceedings was the Commission's timely comment that "There can be little encouragement for recovery in Massachusetts if vital facilities for transportation are arbitrarily taken away."

Speaking of Massachusetts generally, the Commission pointed to the State's complete dependency upon its diversified and numerous manufacturing plants. As the most highly urbanized and industrialized State of the Union, said the Commission, Massachusetts is largely dependent for future prosperity upon the efficiency of its railroads. For it was the railroads that enabled the State to climb to its present enviable position in the industrial ladder, according to the Commission.

Further than that, the Commission called attention to the "exclusive privilege of operating a railroad, derived by charter from the public, which carries with it the obligation to operate an entire service, not merely such portion of it which the management of the company is able at any particular time to operate at a profit."

City Hall to Hire Welfare Workers

Reports that for the first time a large number of workers from welfare families will be given regular employment in City Hall in getting out the 450,000 tax bills, were confirmed this afternoon in a joint statement by Richard Whitcomb, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin's efficiency expert, and Daniel A. Murphy, Acting Executive Director of the Welfare Department.

Girls and young men from welfare families will be given work from 4 p. m. to 11 p. m.—when there is room in the offices—using the new special machines recently acquired by the city for this work. In previous years the city contracted with outside firms to get out the bills.

Hurley Would End Employee Payments To Jobless Bureau

Governor Would Have Employers Make Sole Contribution and Exempt Worker of 1 P. C. Levy; Says Workers in Massachusetts Pay Double From Wages

Asks Bond Issue for Jobless Fund

Elimination of the 1 per cent employee contribution to the Unemployment Compensation Fund was proposed today by Gov. Charles F. Hurley in a special message to the Legislature.

The message constituted the second gubernatorial bombshell to burst upon the heads of the Republican-controlled House and Senate in one day. The other was the Governor's proposed $23,625,000 bond issue for unemployment relief.

The Governor's request today revives the employee contribution elimination proposal killed by the Legislature earlier in the year. The chief legislative proponent of the elimination is Senator James P. Meehan (D) of Lawrence. Mr. Meehan is also a member of organized labor, being affiliated with the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor.

However, the Federation is on record against any major changes in the Unemployment Compensation Law this year.

The entire problem of unemployment compensation will be discussed at the Federation's State convention in August. Furthermore, the Federation voted at its last convention in favor of retention at present of the 1 per cent contribution.

Keeping Fund Solvent

However, the Governor pointed out that the State Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund totalled $58,750,000 from which $11,000,000 has been paid to 90,000 unemployed workers.

"Estimates of the Commission," the Governor said, "indicated that $35,000,000 will be added to the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund during 1938, and that $25,000,000 will be paid out to eligible unemployed. It is evident that by the end of 1938 a surplus of approximately $50,000,000 will be available in the Unemployment Compensation Trust Fund. It is reasonable to assume that this fund should not now or in the near future be in any danger of becoming insolvent."

Governor Hurley pointed out that Massachusetts is one of seven States which require employee contributions. The other 41 States, the Territories of Alaska and Hawaii, and the District of Columbia, all do not require any employee contributions. The six other States requiring such contributions are Alabama, California, Kentucky, Louisiana, New Jersey, and Rhode Island.

Wages Cut?

"The wages of Massachusetts workers are thus automatically cut by this contribution which workers in other States do not pay. It seems unfair and unjust to force Massachusetts workers to contribute from their weekly pay when workers in other States receive the same benefits without contributions."

The State Unemployment Compensation Commission revealed that 1,250,000 workers are contributing to unemployment compensation at present.

To date Massachusetts employers have contributed $43,656,794 to the Unemployment Compensation Fund, while workers have contributed $14,248,633, according to the Commission.

In his message, Governor Hurley said that under the present system the employees are paying double because the employer contribution is passed along to the consumer in the form of higher prices. Thus the employee, as a consumer, must pay a portion of the employer tax.

Huge Bond Issue Of $23,625,000 Is Sought by Hurley

(Continued from Page 1)

spent for construction or reconstruction of a bridge at Montague City.

8. A $1,000,000 fund for emergency expenses in safeguarding the lives and preserving the health and safety of citizens.

The program, immediately referred by the House to the House Ways and Means Committee, actually calls for two bond issues, a $15,000,000 bond issue for highway construction and an $8,625,000 bond issue for the rest of the vast program.

Governor Hurley sent his program to the Legislature on the heels of the Republican sponsored proposal for a $7,000,000 bond issue. This proposal, filed last week, by Representative Christian A. Herter, Republican Whip; Representative William E. Kirkpatrick, Republican floor leader, and Representative George A. Parker, of Boston, was presented as a strategic move to beat the Governor to the spending program. The Republican leaders said their program also provided for a $6,000,000 grant from the Federal Government.

The Republican recommendation, however, included only construction of buildings in the State Department of Mental Diseases and the Department of Correction. It did not provide for highway construction, undoubtedly because of a Republican desire to prevent William F. Callahan, State Commissioner of Public Works, from gaining control of the spending program.

The $7,000,000 G. O. P. bond issue proposal, however, was killed in the Senate today. The measure, having been filed late, necessitated a four fifths favoring vote for admittance to the present session of the Legislature. The vote was 29 to 11 in favor of admittance, but this count fell short of a four fifths majority.

By submission of the bond issue proposals, Governor Hurley was following the course proposed by Thomas H. Buckley, State Auditor. The Buckley program called for a $10,000,000 highway program and a $10,000,000 building fund to finance the State share of PWA projects.

Retired in Five Years

The $15,000,000 highway bond issue would be retired in five years through annual payments from the highway fund. The $8,625,000 building bond issue would be retired in ten years. The payment would be made from the general fund.

Following submission of the program to the Legislature, Paul C. Ryan, Chief Secretary of the Governor, announced the Chief Executive would discuss "unemployment" in a radio address over Stations WBZ and WBZA tomorrow at 7:30 p. m.

The Governor's bond issue program had not been unexpected, but its size was startling to most of the Legislators. Of course, Governor Hurley, by its submission, was abandoning the "pay-as-you-go" policy he had promised the voters to follow.

However, the Governor said in his message:

"The greatest wrong from which Massachusetts suffers today is the wrong of unemployment, and her greatest need is that the evils which come from unemployment be stamped out forever. As your Governor, I propose to do my part in the crusade. I know that you stand solidly behind me in a united effort to restore to our people the happiness they have a right to enjoy. The only humane and sensible formula for prosperity is to furnish work now for those who cannot find it until such time as industry is in a position to increase its pay rolls."

The Hurley program provided for the matching by the State of any Federal grants for highway and building construction projects. Thus, it is possible the final program, if approved by the Legislature, will actually cost several millions more than the Governor's recommendations.

As soon as Republican leaders perused the bond issue plan, they quickly charged that the highway construction program, if controlled by the State Department of Public Works, would constitute a gigantic patronage source for the Governor.

They added that its effect would be similar to that of the recent attempt to add $5,000,000 to the highway expenditure appropriation in the regular budget. At the time the G. O. P. group was fighting that proposal, it was charged the Governor needed this added appropriation to insure his re-election.

One Republican leader in the Senate, off the record, predicted that no sizable bond issue providing for Public Works Department control would be approved by the Senate. The Senate is 27 to 13 Republican and inasmuch as the Governor must obtain a two-thirds approving vote, his task in the Senate will be difficult.

Musicians' Colony, Bridgewater, N. H., Opens Again June 27

The Bridgewater Music Colony on the shore of Lake Newfound in Bridgewater, N. H., will open its seventh annual summer season on June 27, it was announced today by Mr. and Mrs. Robert Lawrence Weer, Directors of the Colony. With this announcement, the Directors sought to silence rumors that this unique venture in musical education and vacationing would be terminated this year.

From June 27 through Sept. 6, the Colony will function as usual under its staff of vocal trainers, according to Mr. Weer. He announced that Miss Gertrude Litchfield, widely known as a pianiste, again will be available for voice coaching.

The Colony has become a favorite spot for music lovers who wish to pursue their musical education without sacrificing the usual summer period of relaxation in surroundings that provide all the facilities for a real vacation.

N. H. Graduates Told Need for Good Will

DURHAM, N. H., June 14 (AP)—Dr. George F. Zook, President of the American Council of Education, called upon the radio and motion picture industries today to foster "international good will" instead of "unfriendly relationships."

"Only through education and international understanding can we avoid a world catastrophe," the former President of the University of Akron told 259 graduates and 44 recipients of Masters degrees at the University of New Hampshire's 68th Commencement.

"There is need," he said, "for an accurate presentation of American life and ideals to other countries." Similarly, he added, Americans need a true presentation of foreign countries and foreign thought.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
Marche Militaire ..... Schubert
"Unfinished" Symphony, Second Movement ..... Schubert
Intermezzo from "Goyescas" Granados
Hora Staccato (Roumanian) Dinicu-Heifetz
Fantasia, "Carmen" ..... Bizet
Eili, Eili ..... Arranged by Jacchia
Solo trumpet: Roger Voisin
Overture to "The Merry Wives of Windsor" ..... Nicolai
"The Incredible Flutist," a Dance Play ..... Piston

Hans Wiener
And His Dancers
with Orchestra
Arthur Fiedler, Conductor

Theaters

Copley—
"Created Equal," by John Hunter Booth. Presented by the Federal Theater Project. 8:30.

Movies

Fine Arts—
"Moonlight Sonata," Paderewski's only motion picture. 1:30, 3:30, 5:30, 7:30, 9:30.

Brookline Village Theater—

"Penrod and His Twin Brothers," 1:50 5:02, 8:15. Also "In Old Chicago," featuring Tyrone Power, Alice Faye and Don Ameche. 3:10, 6:25, 9:35.

Coolidge Corner—
"The Adventures of Marco Polo," with Gary Cooper. 2:41, 6:23, 9:45. Also "Sailing Along," featuring Jessie Matthews. 4:25, 8:07.

Radio Programs—Page 12

University—
Gary Cooper in "The Adventures of Marco Polo." 2:45, 6, 9:25. Also Kay Francis and Pat O'Brien in "Women Are Like That," 1:30, 4:45, 8:05. Tomorrow: Constance Bennett and Cary Grant in "Topper." Also "Make Way for Tomorrow," with Victor Moore.

State and Orpheum—
"Three Comrades," with Robert Taylor, Margaret Sullavan, Franchot Tone, and Robert Young. Orpheum: 9:35 a. m. Both theaters: 12:45, 3:50, 7, 10:05. Also "The Lone Wolf in Paris," with Francis Lederer and Frances Drake. Both theaters: 11:30 a. m., 2:40, 5:50, 8:55.

Strand—
"Head Over Heels in Love," with Jessie Matthews. Also The Mauch Twins in "Penrod and His Twin Brother." Tomorrow: "Gold Is Where You Find It," with George Brent and Olivia de Havilland. Also Bob Burns, Jack Oakie and Kenny Baker in "Radio City Revels."

Tremont—
Irene Dunne and Robert Taylor in "Magnificent Obsession." Also "Hollywood Hotel," with Benny Goodman and Dick Powell. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Exeter—
"Law of the Underworld," with Chester Morris and Ann Shirley. 2, 4:55, 7:50. Also "Adventures of Marco Polo," featuring Gary Cooper and Sigrid Gurie. 3, 5:55, 8:50.

Boston—
"Slight Case of Murder," featuring Edward G. Robinson. 9:46 a. m., 12:33, 3:20, 6:07, 8:54. Also "Love on a Budget," with The Jones Family. 10:52 a. m., 1:39, 4:26, 7:15, 10.

Keith Memorial—
"Three Blind Mice," featuring Loretta Young and Joel McCrea. 10 a. m., 1, 4, 7, 10. Also "The Saint in New York," with Louis Hayward. 11:30 a. m., 2:30, 5:30, 8:30.

Metropolitan—
"Adventures of Robin Hood," starring Errol Flynn. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:55, 6:50, 9:45. Also "Little Miss Thoroughbred," featuring Fred McHugh and Ann Sheridan. 11:45 a. m., 2:45 5:45 8:35.

Wellesley Hills Community Playhouse—
Charles Boyer and Danielle Darrieux in "Mayerling." Also "The First Hundred Years," with Robert Montgomery and Virginia Bruce. Daily 2:30 and 7:45.

South Station Theater—
"The Story of Captain Kidd," "Breathless Moments," "Mountain Climbing," "Life of the Gannetts," latest newsreels and other shorts.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Crime School," starring the "Dead End" kids, and featuring Humphrey Bogart and Gale Page. Fenway: 1:50, 4:35, 7:30, 10. Paramount: 10:20 a. m., 1:10 3:55 6:45, 9:35. Also

"Torchy Blane in Panama," with Lola Lane and Paul Kelly. Fenway: 12:50, 3:30, 6:10, 8:55. Paramount: 9:15 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:40, 8:30.

Uptown—
"College Swing," with Gracie Allen, George Burns and Martha Raye. 1, 4, 7:10, 10:15. Also "The Divorce of Lady X," with Merle Oberon. 2:30, 5:40, 8:45.

Scollay and Modern—
"The Adventures of Marco Polo," starring Gary Cooper. Scollay: 11:20 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:40. Modern: 11:15 a. m., 2:45, 6:15, 9:45. Also "Cocoanut Grove," with Fred MacMurray. Scollay: 9:45 a. m., 1:10, 4:35, 8:05. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10.

Repertory and Medford Square—
Bette Davis and Leslie Howard in "It's Love I'm After." Also "You Only Live Once," featuring Henry Fonda and Sylvia Sidney. Continuous from 12 noon to 11 p. m.

Other Events

Museum of Fine Arts —
Miss Elliott will present a guidance lecture on Furniture and Costume. 11 a. m.

In the World of the Arts

New plays and motion pictures are reviewed in the "What's Going On in the Arts" column the day following opening. In addition, a Movie Guide is published on the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibitions are listed on Mondays.

News of forthcoming plays appears on Tuesdays.

History Dramatized

The Arts in Boston

American history is dramatized in John Hunter Booth's "Created Equal," presented last night at the Copley by the Federal Theater. It is a chronicle piece, necessarily episodic in form, which in 27 scenes depicts the beginnings and the growth and the difficulties of constitutional government.

Many spectators will doubtless get a new notion of history, for the telling differs materially from that of the school textbooks. It contains less of illusion and whitewashing, more of realism. For that, it should be welcomed, for we do not benefit ourselves by pretending that all the American revolutionists were Rollo boys and that everybody who dissented from the scheme that finally was adopted was a traitor.

The American revolution was a bourgeois revolution. Not only the Tories but many of the influential rebels were convinced that property rights were more important than human rights. Consequently the soldiers returning from the war found themselves in much the same position as those who returned from the World War. The play makes it clear that the battle for democracy has not been won yet. Is this subversive doctrine? Perhaps the legislative committee on 'isms ought to look into the production.

Mr. Booth insists on the American ideal, and he has written many eloquent lines in its defense. He has weakened his argument somewhat by giving it a political twist toward the end. President Roosevelt and the WPA are held out as a long step toward the realization of the Jeffersonian aims. Republicans cannot be expected to agree with this; and others, who preferred Roosevelt to Landon, may still doubt whether his program is the final realization of the American dream. But the play does express confidence that the American dream will eventually be realized.

The performance had the virtues of speed and vitality. It contained several excellent individual performances, notably that of Everett Gammon as the spokesman of liberty and the pursuit of happiness. The large audience welcomed the piece warmly. L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

The latest Theater Guild subscription play scheduled is Clifford Odets's "Golden Boy," which will be presented at the Plymouth Theater beginning Oct. 17. "Amphitryon," with the Lunts, will open the season.

The Transit Theater, now preparing a New England tour with "Plant in the Sun," is also casting for "Transit," which will be given in a double bill Sunday nights in Boston. John Randolph is director of the group, whose offices are at 88 Exeter Street.

The New England Repertory Group, which produced "Androcles and the Lion" recently, is planning to continue with "Heartbreak House." Edwin Burr Pettet is the director and the production will be at 30 Huntington Avenue.

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Movies Can Cut Delinquency, Convict Writes

"The moving picture industry can be the means of cutting juvenile delinquency to a new low, and can educate the youth of the nation to the folly of crime," an editorial says in "Mentor," Monthly magazine published by Charlestown State Prison inmates.

The editorial declares that some persons ridicule the theory that the average youth is susceptible to what he sees on the screen and contend that the moving picture is merely a form of entertainment. The inmate whose views are expressed in the editorial, states, however, that the moving picture plays a major part in lives of many young film fans. "Producers," he says, "could do much to educate the youth of our nation, and point out the fallacy of its alleged glamour, and the dividends of grief, heartache, and regret that crime pays to its followers."

"We borrowed, begged, and stole money for the price of admission to theaters which booked gangster pictures," the article continues, "and we couldn't see enough of them. We thrilled to the mad adventure depicted in the movie life of various characters and, in our own little way, we endeavored to taste some of the forbidden fruit which the screen of our local theater made to look so delightful and attractive."

"We found something exciting and adventurous about it. It fed our vanity to outwit the law. Of course there had to be an end to our pretense. On the day of reckoning, we were caught and imprisoned."

This influence which the writer confesses was so strong in molding detrimental forms of character for him affected many other inmates also, according to the writer.

The editorial ends by saying that "we hope movie producers of Hollywood will realize the puissant influence of their productions upon the youth of the nation and will plan their feature pictures accordingly."

French Ministry Honors Four Radcliffe Students

Four prize medals have just been awarded to Radcliffe College seniors by the French Ministry of Foreign Affairs for meritorious work in French. The winners, chosen on the recommendation of the Department of Romance Languages at Harvard, are: Virginia R. Keeler of Brighton, Tillie Levine of Mattapan, Virginia M. Robert of Malden, and Helen M. Weston of New Bedford.

Romeo With a Radio Beard, Voices in Shirtsleeves

Orson Welles

Actor-Producer of the Mercury Theater, Didn't Have Time to Change His Make-up as Captain Shotover in Shaw's "Heartbreak House," so He Arrived at the Studio as He Was to Read "Romeo and Juliet." He Is to Produce Nine Special Hours for Columbia Starting July 11

"Ecce Homo" in Performance

Pare Lorentz's Play of Unemployment. The Author Is the Man in a Dark Suit Seated Against the Wall Holding a Script. In the Control Room in Shirtsleeves Is William N. Robson, Director of the CBS Workshop, Which Produced the Play

Bert Lawson, CBS

Chester Lauck (Lum) Norris Goff (Abner)

Seated in Shirtsleeves, Wait as Announcer Finishes Commercial Talk and Introduces Their Sketch on CBS

Professor Quiz

Or Craig Earl, as He Is Known Privately, Awards Silver Dollars to Woman Answering Most Questions Correctly

Worcester Group To Ask Court Bar To Lake Drainage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WORCESTER, Mass., June 14—Following the failure of the State Legislature to authorize the purchase of Lake Quinsigamond as a State Reservation as a means of preventing the draining of the Lake waters by the defunct Linen Thread Company of North Grafton, which owns the water rights, residents of the Lake area have formed an organization for the purpose of appealing to the courts on the ground that the draining results in the depreciation of their property.

With the Lake waters at the lowest level in years, an appeal to health authorities on the contention that the hundreds of acres of mud flats exposed by the drainage resulted in a health menace, also proved futile.

Whereas Dr. Peter O. Shea, Health Director of Worcester, maintained that a health menace did, in fact, exist, Dr. Henry D. Chadwick, State Health Commissioner, said that no menace to health existed, but that "it might develop." This disagreement between the two health authorities on the exact status of conditions in the Lake area precludes any action by those interested from a health standpoint.

The water has been drained to such an extent that many houses that ordinarily are at the Lake's edge are now separated by hundreds of feet of mud flats, and a number of people have declared that the stench from the exposed land, and the prevalence of mosquitos makes their places unihabitable. Satisfied that they can get no relief from the agencies already appealed to, the residents concerned have decided that their only hope lies in court action against the owners of the water rights. This draining of the Lake waters, permitting it to flow over the dams of the Linen Thread Company in the Blackstone River, has been going on for several years. The Lake Quinsigamond Commission, which has control of the Lake, has maintained that this draining has been done deliberately by the owners of the water rights for the purpose of compelling either the City or County of Worcester, or the State, to purchase their water rights at an exhorbitant price.

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Theater Group Plans Radio Programs

Another important entrant into radio's summer "drama wars" comes on July 11 when Orson Welles and his Mercury Theater group give a series of nine performances over the Columbia Broadcasting System. This series which will not include anything the Mercury group has done on the stage in New York, will be heard on the Radio Theater hour on Monday evenings at 9 p. m., when the latter program finishes for the season.

Mr. Welles, who has been given a free hand by CBS, said that he planned to bring to radio the experimental technique of the Mercury Theater, however, and to treat radio with the intelligence and respect such a powerful medium deserves. The program, to have the title of "First Person Singular," awards Mr. Welles the five-cornered hat inasmuch as he will act, write, cast, direct, and produce the nine periods. He will use any or all of the Mercury Theater group as needed. Only Davidson Taylor of the CBS program department will be on hand for the network. Mr. Welles is said to have turned down an attractive Hollywood offer to do the series for Columbia.

Mr. Welles, who is still youthful, ran away from his home in Wisconsin as a boy to paint in Ireland. Over there the urge for the theater caught him and he made his way into the star roles at the Gate Theater in Dublin by describing himself as a New York Theater Guild actor. Later he acted at the Peacock and the famous Abbey Theater and returned to New York after the Labor Ministry refused to allow him to work in London.

In New York he played opposite Katharine Cornell as "Tybalt" in "Romeo and Juliet" and had the role of the financier in Archibald MacLeish's "Panic." For the radio he did a financier part in a "March of Time" sequence and for CBS he was associated in the production of Mr. MacLeish's "The Fall of the City," considered the Columbia Workshop's most successful venture, and Aaron Copland's "Second Hurricane," which he directed. For Mutual he was heard in a series of Shakespearean "projections" during the Bard of Avon competition carried on by the networks last season, and for a time he was radio's "Shadow," a role he prefers to forget.

The Mercury Theater success included "The Cradle Will Rock," "Julius Caesar," "The Shoemaker's Holiday," and Shaw's "Heartbreak House," in which Mr. Welles has most recently appeared.

* * *

New Radio Music

Columbia's "Everybody's Music" period is an annual "springboard" for new works that for the second year have been commissioned by the network.

At least three of these works, it is now revealed, are in an advanced stage and will shortly be given on the Sunday music hour at 3 p. m. The six composers who have been commissioned by CBS are Leo Sowerby, Robert Russell Bennett, Jerome Moross, Vittorie Giannini, Quincy Porter, and R. Nathaniel Dett.

Mr. Giannini is now in Europe completing the orchestral score of "Beauty and the Beast," a radio opera 29½ minutes long, for which Robert Simon, critic, is writing the libretto.

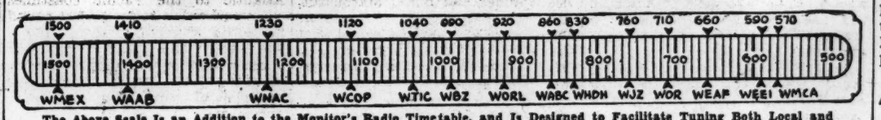
Russell Bennett is writing "Eight Etudes for Symphony Orchestra," each with a dedication. They "are being designed," he says, "for something close to the old authentic instrumentation of Beethoven and Mozart." After each piece, designed to present a study in playing, conducting, and orchestral combination and sound in general, he is adding a dedication. At present they are as follows: 1. "To Walter Damrosch"; 2. "To Aldous Huxley"; 3. "To Noel Coward"; 4. "To Carl Hubbell"; 5. "To All Dictators"; 6. "To Human Faith"; 7. "To Eugene Speicher"; 8. "To the Ladies."

Behind the Microphone

Mr. Sowerby's composition is a symphonic poem without text in "more or less" sonata form. It is somewhat humorous in nature and is based on a little poem by Carl Sandburg, "Theme in Yellow." Mr. Moross is planning a Symphony in three movements. He is assembling and moulding hundreds of sketches. The movements are entitled Toccata, Aria, and Sonata.

Quincy Porter and R. Nathaniel Dett preferred not to discuss their compositions at present. The "deadline" set by the network for all works is July 1 and their first performances will follow thereafter.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable



The Above Scale Is an Addition to the Monitor's Radio Timetable, and Is Designed to Facilitate Tuning Both Local and National Programs

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00 Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Top Hatters: orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:15 Boston Hour	"Don Winslow"	Top Hatters: orch.	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:30 Popular music	"The Singing Lady"	Dramatic sketch	Sports reports	Sport reports
5:45 News; music	"Four of Us"	"Little Orphan Annie"	Baseball School	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sport review	News; Dance Revue	News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 Concert Orchestra	Network speaker	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sports commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 Vocalist	Lowell Thomas	Musical Rendezvous	Sports reports	String ensemble
7:00 Variety program	"Easy Aces": sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	"Down Memory Lane"
7:15 Hollywood comment	Dramatic sketch	Vocal varieties	"Radio in a Democracy"	"Five Star Final"
7:30 Helen Mencken in	Cadets Quartet	Commentator	"Musical Album"	"Sweet Music"
7:45 "Second Husband"	James Melton; orch.	Studio speaker	"Musical Album"	Swing Band
8:00 Edw. G. Robinson;	Al Donahue's Orchestra	Russ Morgan's Orch.;	Morton Gould's Orch.	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 Claire Trevor; ak.	Al Donahue's Orchestra	vocal group	Morton Gould's Orch.	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:30 Al Jolson; Martha	"Information Please";	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Flag Day program
8:45 Raye; orchestra	questions; answers	Wayne King's Orchestra	Green Hornet: drama	Flag Day program
9:00 Al Pearce's Gang;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"Vox Pop"; informal in-	"Feminaires"; vocal trio	Variety Hour
9:15 comedy; soloist; or.	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	terviews	Network speaker	Variety Hour
9:30 Benny Goodman's	Talk, Rep. Dies, Texas	Fibber McGee and Com-	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
9:45 Orch.; quartet	NBC Jamboree	pany	"Say It With Words"	Variety Hour
10:00 "Time to Shine";	NBC Jamboree	Robert L. Ripley; or-	Jacques Renard's Orch.	Detective drama
10:15 Hal Kemp Orch.	NBC Jamboree	chestra; guests	Commentator	Detective drama
10:30 Mystery sketch	Pan-American Concert:	"Hollywood Gossip"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"Songs Old and New"
10:45 Talk, Rep. Fish	Cuban Naval Band	"Rhythm Symphonic"	Mal Hallett's Orchestra	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; sport comment	News Service	Concert orchestra	Don Humbert's Orch.
11:15 "America Dances"	Music As You Desire It	Yankee Weather Service	Madriguera's Orchestra	Dance music
11:30 H. Felton's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breeze's Orch.	"Salute to Cities"	"Day's End": music
11:45 H. Felton's Orch.	Music As You Desire It	Lou Breeze's Orch.	military band	"Day's End": music

Wednesday's Programs

590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00 Popular variety	News; "Musical Clock"	Organ recital	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:15 Popular variety	"Church in Wildwood"	News Service	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:30 Comment	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	"The Breakfast Smiler"	
7:45 News Service	"Musical Clock"	"Good Morning"	The Morning Watch	
8:00 Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Clock"	News Service	Musical Timetable
8:15 Caroline Cabot	"Musical Clock"	Weather Service	Organ recital	Musical Timetable
8:30 Radio Almanac	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
8:45 "Times": music	"Musical Clock"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	Musical Timetable
9:00 Organ recital	"As You Like It"	"Houseboat Hannah"	Food talk	Piano lessons
9:15 Jimmie and Dick	"As You Like It"	Household talk	Merry-Go-Round	"Music and the Muse"
9:30 "Joyce Jordan"	Breakfast Club: popular	Food news	Merry-Go-Round	Gene MacMahan, songs
9:45 Bachelor's Children	variety; orchestra	"Rhyming Minstrel"	Interviews	"Songs of Italy"
10:00 Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Home Forum"; talk	"Mrs. Wigga"; sketch	"Singing Strings"	Studio speaker
10:15 Myrt and Marge	"Concert Hall"	"John's Other Wife"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Songs Old and New"
10:30 "Hilltop House"	"Josh Higgins"; sketch	"Just Plain Bill"	"Fashions in Rhythm"	"Shopping With You"
10:45 "Stepmother"	"Ma Perkins"	Dramatic sketch	Earl Lawrence, songs	"Shopping With You"
11:00 Choir recital	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	"Buckeye Four"	"Pianologues"
11:15 "Musical Moments"	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"	"Melody Strings"	Geraldine Dell, songs
11:30 "Big Sister"; sk.	"Women and News"	"Hello, Peggy"; sketch	"Get Thin to Music"	Cooking School
11:45 "Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"The Road of Life"	Elinor Sherry; orch.	News commentator
12:00 Commentator	News; Feature; Dance	Organ recital	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15 Musicale	Revue; music; stocks	"The O'Neills"	Agricultural talk	Italian radio review
12:30 "Helen Trent"	National Farm and	'Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Music; forecasts
12:45 "Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour	"Dan Harding's Wife"	Italian music program	"The Monitor News"
1:00 "The Goldbergs"	National Farm and	News Service	Women's club news	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15 "Vic and Sade"	Home Hour	"George and Juanita"	"Between Book-Ends"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30 "Road of Life"	"Matinee Melodies"	Marjorie Mills Hour	Rex Battle's Orchestra	Kiwanis Club Luncheon
1:45 "Gospel Singer"	Jack and Loretta	Marjorie Mills Hour	Voice of Experience	speakers
2:00 News Service	"Betty and Bob"	"Musical Roundup"	Piano soloist	Anne Morris, songs
2:15 Merrymakers; or.	"Grimm's Daughter"	"Musical Roundup"	Sport commentator	Roving Reporter
2:30 "Romany Trail"	"Valiant Lady"	"Variations"; music	Sport reports	Book Reviews
2:45 "Romany Trail"	"Betty Crocker"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Sport reports	Frank Simone's Orch.
3:00 "All Hands"	"Attorney-at-Law"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees vs. Chicago	Joe Erickson, songs
3:15 'Your Government'	"Swingtime Trio"	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
3:30 Commentator	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees vs. Chicago	Network program
3:45 C. Hector's Orch.	M. Spitalny's Orchestra	"The Guiding Light"	baseball game	Network program
4:00 C. Hector's Orch.	American Library Asso-	Backstage Wife; sketch	Boston Bees vs. Chicago	Sport reports
4:15 "Music Counter"	ciation Convention	"Stella Dallas"	baseball game	Sport reports
4:30 "Deep River Boys"	Club Matinee: variety	Commentator	Boston Bees vs. Chicago	Sport reports
4:45 Popular vocalist	Club Matinee: variety	"Girl Alone"; sketch	baseball game	Sport reports
5:00 The Boston Hour	Dance Interlude; news	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:15 The Boston Hour	"Don Winslow": sketch	Top Hatters: orchestra	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:30 "March of Games"	The Singing Lady	"Your Family"; sketch	Sport reports	"Melody Mirror"
5:45 Comment; music	Rakov's Orchestra	Little Orphan Annie	Sport reports	"Reading the Comics"
6:00 News; sportshots	News; Dance Revue	Yankee News Service	Dinner concert	"The Monitor News"
6:15 "Popeye"; sketch	Revelers; male quartet	Fred Hoey's Roundup	Dinner concert	Italian radio review
6:30 Boake Carter, news	Sport commentator	Voice of New England	Dinner concert	Sport reports
6:45 "Lum and Abner"	Lowell Thomas	Sport commentator	Sport reports	"Melodic Tones"
7:00 Popular variety	"Easy Aces"; sketch	"Amos 'n' Andy"	News Service	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
7:15 "Social Security"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Uncle Ezra"; sketch	Comedy sketch	"Five Star Final"
7:30 "Living History"	Vocalist	James Melton; orchestra	"The Lone Ranger";	Terry O'Toole songs
7:45 Barry Wood's Orch.	"Science on the March"	"Let's Celebrate"	dramatic sketch	Don Humbert's Orch.
8:00 Cavalcade of Amer-	"Midweek Function"	"One Man's Family";	Madriguera's Orchestra	"The Wordcaster"
8:15 ica: sketch	"Midweek Function"	dramatic sketch	Studio speaker	Miss Gerry's Swing
8:30 Ben Bernie and All	Commentator	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.;	"Let's Visit"; network	Harper's Varieties
8:45 the Lads; guests	Barry McKinley, songs	vocalists	interviews	Cottage Hawaiians
9:00 Grace Moore; com-	Sketch: "It May Have	Fred Allen in "Town	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	Federal Theater: "His-
9:15 ment; orchestra	Happened"	Hall Tonight"; quartet;	Bob Crosby's Orchestra	tory in Action"
9:30 "The Word Game"	Boston "Pop" Concert:	Players; guest; vocal	"Jazz Nocturne"	"The Question Box"
9:45 "The Word Game"	Arthur Fiedler, con-	trio; orchestra	"Jazz Nocturne"	"The Question Box"
10:00 "Gang Busters";	ductor	Kay Kyser's Musical	"Symphonic Strings"	Don Humbert's Orch.
10:15 dramatic sketch	Boston "Pop" Concert	Class and Dance	"Symphonic Strings"	Cliff Natalie's Orchestra
10:30 "It Can Be Done";	NBC Minstrel Show	Kay Kyser's Musical	Melodies From the Sky	Vincent Lopez's Orch.
10:45 dramatic sketch	NBC Minstrel Show	Class and Dance	Melodies From the Sky	"The Monitor News"
11:00 Forecasts; news	News; Roundelay	Yankee News Service	Melodies From the Sky	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:15 W. Osborne's Or.	Music As You Desire It	Weather Service	Charles Randall's Orch.	lem"; variety
11:30 Benny Goodman's	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Dance Orchestra	"Amateur Night in Har-
11:45 Orchestra	Music As You Desire It	Dance orchestra	Jack Coffey's Orchestra	lem"; variety

Vermont

(Continued from Page 11)

completion this year will cost close to $15,000,000.

The program includes expenditures of Federal funds which will total $14,551,775 and costs to the State which on June 1 were $435,000 and may reach $100,000 more, depending on the outcome of litigation pending before the Supreme Court.

The Little River project in Waterbury, most expensive of the three dams which have been constructed on tributaries of the Winooski, will cost $7,740,000, excluding the State's share, when it is completed this summer, according to War Department estimates. This project was originally described as a $5,000,000 dam.

Expenditures at Little River will include $4,606,870 for the CCC and an engineering cost of $3,133,550. The State's share now totals $80,307.

The total cost of the dam at East Barre as listed by the Federal Government is $2,256,786 and an additional cost to the State of $98,696. Federal funds were divided on the East Barre project—$1,713,296 for the CCC and $543,390 for engineering.

The Wrightsville project near here is the second most expensive in the program, costing the Federal Government $4,042,000 and the State $234,080. Outlays of Federal funds for the CCC were $2,783,406 and for engineering, $1,258,977.

G. O. P. Chairman Hits Hurley Acts At Taunton Rally

Republican batteries were leveled at the Democratic Administration yesterday when Carroll L. Meins, Chairman of the Republican State Committee charged Gov. Charles F. Hurley with "lack of leadership and blundering political manipulation."

Mr. Meins' statement opened tre first of a series of Republican organization meetings at which the Republican forces will be assembled for the coming campaign. Last night's meeting was held in Taunton before Bristol County Republican leaders.

Criticism of the present Governor was aimed mainly at his high budget and his attempts to block the current investigation of the Unemployment Compensation Commission.

"In spite of pledges of economy," Mr. Meins declared, "Governor Hurley originally submitted a budget which was the highest ever, even though he omitted items which he must have known would have to be inserted later in the supplementary budget.

"Then his lieutenants in the House proposed a road construction appropriation which, under his control, would have been a huge campaign fund. Publicly, the Governor did nothing to indicate his leadership. Privately, his office lobbied energetically to win enough Republicans to pass his balloon appropriation.

"It remained for the Legislature to take the leadership to attempt to prevent a threatened political penalty for the diversion of highway funds. The Legislature," Mr. Meins continued, "has conducted itself with praiseworthy ability and purpose, and with a Governor of equal grasp of the situation, Massachusetts would have a combination that would go a long way to solving the perplexing problems ahead of us."

The current investigation of the Unemployment Compensation Commission, which the Governor attempted to block, is, the Republican official stated, "revealing how, in violation of the civil service, Hurley political henchmen were rewarded with jobs for which they had no qualifications."

'The Monitor Views the News'

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these newscasts. A schedule containing these newscasts of "The Monitor Views the News" in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Fridays of each month. These newscasts are prepared by The Christian Science Monitor and released through local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

Change in Schedule

Connecticut

New Haven—Week days, 11 a. m., WELI, 900kc.

Mexican University Change

MEXICO, D. F., June 14 (AP)—Dr. Gustavo Baz, who was appointed as Rector of the National University, announced yesterday he would be unable to take the office permanently. He formed a temporary Directive Council with himself at the head and called for election of permanent officials.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 15

12:00	WORL	920kc
12:45	WMEX	1500kc
3:00	WORL	920kc
6:00	WMEX	1500kc
10:45	WMEX	1500kc

Shortwave

3:30	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XK	9.57mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc.

Christian Science Program

For Wednesday, June 15

2:30 p. m.—WORL (920kc), Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Amusements

BOSTON

Symphony Hall—53rd Season TONIGHT 8:30

POPS

ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor

Tickets at all prices 2 weeks in advance .25, .50, .75, $1. No tax

STATE (LOEW'S) ORPHEUM

2 — EXCEPTIONAL HITS — 2

Robt. Taylor—Margaret Sullavan

"THREE COMRADES"

Also: "The Lone Wolf in Paris"

WELLESLEY HILLS, MASS.

COMMUNITY PLAYHOUSE WELLESLEY HILLS

Mon., Tues., Wed.—2:30 and 7:45 P. M.

Charles Boyer—Danielle Darrieux

"MAYERLING"

Robert Montgomery—Virginia Bruce

"THE FIRST HUNDRED YEARS"

NEW YORK CITY

"The fun is smart and sprightly, the cast shrewdly chosen and directed in the most efficient manner."—THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR.

WHAT A LIFE

A George Abbott Comedy Hit for the Entire Family

BILTMORE

W. 47th St. Evs. 8:45—50c to $2. Mats. Wed. and Sat.—50c to $2.

DON AMECHE · SIMON · ROBERT YOUNG

"JOSETTE"

★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★

Roxy 25¢

DENNIS KING · VERA ZORINA · VIVIENNE SEGAL · WALTER SLEZAK

in RODGERS & HART'S Musical Comedy

I MARRIED AN ANGEL

50 LOVELY DANCING ANGELS

Evgs. 8:30, $1.10 to $1.65. Mat. Wednesday and Saturday $1-$2.75. Mail Orders Now.

SHUBERT THEATRE, W. 44 St. CI 6-5990

News of Today In the Greater Boston District

(Continued from Page 11)

lay—against tax abatements—as a result of passage of a new State law; (3) a drop of $2,000,000 in revenues.

The tax rate, per $1,000, is divided as follows:

For schools	$10.04
For Suffolk County	2.33
For the State	2.91
Regular City Maintenance	26.02
Total	$41.30

The drop of $2,000,000 in revenue is largely due, the Board of Assessors pointed out, to a new State law requiring larger cash appropriations for welfare and direct relief this year than last.

In 1937 the city was required to appropriate but 70 per cent of the previous year's welfare and relief expenditures. This year, under new legislation, it must appropriate 85 per cent of last year's figure.

Accordingly, although the city could borrow $5,000,000 for welfare in 1937 it has only borrowed $3,100,000 for relief this year—a drop of nearly $2,000,000.

About two months ago, when Mayor Tobin sent his annual maintenance budget to City Council, he forecast a drop in total real estate and personal property valuations of $70,000,000 but a re-check by the Board of Assessors and deputy assessors found this estimate to be too high. The Mayor predicted a $41.70 rate, but due to the fact that the actual loss is only $40,137,000, the tax rate is set at $41.30.

The Board of Assessors placed the total valuations, real estate and personal property, at $1,550,407,500 for 1938.

Red Cross Makes Plea for Chinese

Urging generous support of the Americn Red Cross Chinese Relief Fund, James Jackson, chairman of the local committee, declared today that "the urgent need of helping thousands upon thousands of women and children, victims of this great tragedy, must now be apparent to every one.

"The cause," Mr. Jackson continued, "is one of the most humanitarian ever sponsored by the American Red Cross, and we urge the people of Greater Boston to respond as generously and promptly as possible.

"Nelson T. Johnson, the American Ambassador now at Hankow, estimates every dollar contributed will feed, clothe and shelter one individual for a month.

"England, France and many other European countries have joined with the United States in rendering assistance, and all funds received are applied directly to relief without deductions of any kind for administration.

"All contributions should be directed to the American Red Cross in care of the Boston Metropolitan Chapter, 347 Commonwealth Avenue."

Teachers College Closing 'on File'

Mayor Tobin's recommendation that Boston Teachers College be closed both as an economy move and because that institution is training more girls each year than can possibly be absorbed by the Boston school system was ignored by the School Committee last night.

The committee voted four to one to place the Mayor's recommendation "on file"—which means that the committee is hardly likely to act upon it at any immediate future time. Only Chairman Henry J. Smith supported the Mayor. Those voting to place the Mayor's message on file were: Frederick R. Sullivan, Joseph C. White, Joseph Lee, Jr., and Dr. Patrick J. Foley.

In his message to the Committee Mayor Tobin pointed out that Boston's school population has been declining for several years and that this trend is expected to continue for another decade. Already more girls are being graduated at the Teachers College than can be absorbed and the Mayor feels it is not wise to encourage girls to enter on this line of study with little hope of employment in the schools after graduation day.

As an economy measure the closing of the school would eventually save Boston $225,000 each year, the Mayor stated. His proposal has been backed in the past by various civic and reform groups in the city.

Trade to View New Radio Sets

Just before 1938-39 radio sets are placed on sale, dealers and distributors from all over New England will gather in their annual trade show at the Hotel Bradford in Boston, on June 29 and 30, to preview the new models.

Sets for the coming year will tend to feature the broadcast band with the short wave feature of all-wave sets being placed in seperate sets for those enthusiasts. Emphasis will be toward genuine high fidelity in broadcast sets with an eye to beauty, especially in the development of period designs. Dials are said to be easier tuning, more accurate, larger, better illuminated and with better markings. In general, a tendency toward expensive units will be avoided except in the period and combination radio-phonograph sets.

The Radio Wholesalers' Club, Inc., this year has engaged the entire ballroom of the Hotel Bradford to bring the various radio set lines and the associated lines of refrigerators, washing machines, electric ironers, electric ranges and numerous electrical appliances that will be exhibited.

Leading Boston wholesale distributors combine in the Radio Wholesalers' Club which holds this annual show. The committee in charge this year for the club will consist of Manny Beckwith of the Hub Cycle & Radio Co., chairman; L. (Pop) Warner, of Roskin Distributors, Inc., and Herbert P. Roberts, of Motorola Distributors, Inc., vice-chairman. Upwards of 3,000 dealers are expected to attend. The show is strictly a trade affair with no general public admittance.

The popular door prize feature of other years has been increased to $500 this year.

Officers of the Wholesalers' Club are: William Kaiser, General Electric Supply Corporation, president; Hollis Vaughan, George Wahn Co., vice-president; Arthur C. Marquardt, Hunt-Marquardt, Inc., treasurer. They have retained the services of Campbell-Fairbanks Expositions, Inc., to handle the show management and details.

Three of '-ism' Bills Advanced

The Massachusetts House of Representatives today advanced three measures to a third reading and accepted an adverse report on another in its first action upon four of the recommendations of the Special Committee Investigating the Activities of "-ism" organizations in this State.

Those advanced to the third reading provided that persons making contributions to political committees must give their true names and addresses and that political committees must not receive contributions in any name other than that of the contributor; that political parties must give the names and addresses of their contributors in making out statements of their expenses and receipts; that nomination papers be preserved for not less than one year after election and that they shall be open to public inspection.

The House accepted the adverse report of the Committee on Election Laws on a recommendation that names and addresses of every member of a state committee must be filed. The committee decreed no legislation necessary.

House Passes Excise Tax Bill

Failure of Massachusetts car owners to pay their excise taxes within 30 days of the due date will automatically bring suspension of their car registrations, under a bill passed to be engrossed by the House of Representatives today.

Under the bill, passed by a voice vote, if a person fails to pay his excise tax on the due date, city or town officials will notify the registrar of motor vehicles, who will warn the car owner that if he fails to pay within 30 days, his car will be taken off the road.

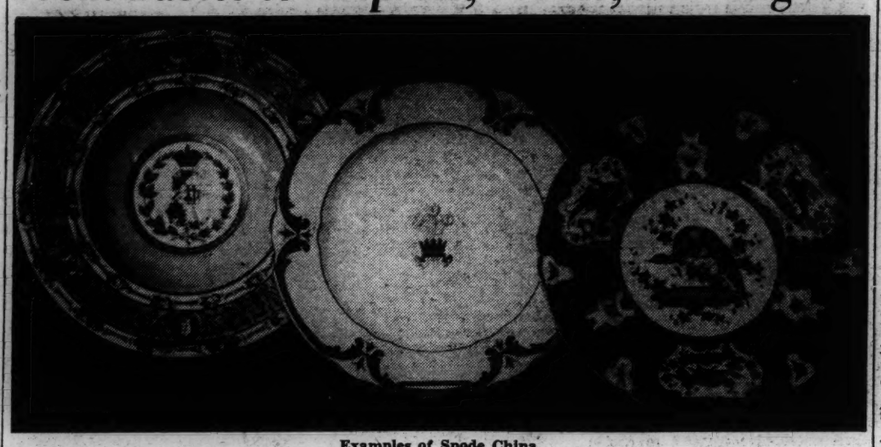
The legislation was sponsored by the Speical 1937 Commission on Taxation and Public Expenditures, on the ground that it would be helpful to harrassed cities and towns, according to Representatives Arthur I. Burgess (R) of Quincy.

Representative Joseph N. O'Kane (D) of Dudley, declared that Boston since 1935 has had $1,383,000 in uncollected excise taxes, and that this bill will force payment of the money.

The bill was termed one of the most meritorious pieces of legislation to pass through Beacon Hill this year, by Representative Albert L. Bourgeois, (R) of Lowell. "It will make chiselers do their duty," he said. "In my own city we have office holders, politicians, and others who fail to pay their excise taxes merely because they are 'in' with somebody."

The bill will come up for action in the Senate shortly.

From Tables of Empress, Prince, and Magnate



Examples of Spode China

Left—Made to Order of Catherine II of Russia. Middle—Used by Edward VII as Prince of Wales. Right—Plate With Bird Decoration, Morgan Service

State Entertainments Recalled In Store Exhibit of Spode China

Dinner plates costing $11,000 a dozen are included in few people's budgets. But everyone can at least see what such a costly service looks like; for all this week the Jordan Marsh Company, on its fourth floor annex in the China Department, is exhibiting a unique and extensive collection of Spode china.

The Spode Company, an English concern, which has continually manufactured porcelain ware since 1770, is world renowned for the coloring, decorating, and delicate gold tracery of its product. Its clients have included such personages as Queen Victoria, Catherine II of Russia, practically all the members of the present British Royal Family, and the elder J. Pierpont Morgan. Spode plate has graced the tables of the Royal Yacht, of Indian Rajahs, of the former King of Spain, of Lloyd's of London. A list of British nobility using spode reads like a page from Burke's peerage.

Spode is frequently referred to as bone china, for Josiah Spode of Stokes-on-Kent in the eighteenth century discovered the process of adding bone ash to the clay base. The formula was later adopted by other English factories—Coalport, Derby, Worcester.

Among the several hundred samples on exhibit at Jordan's the services of Catherine II of Russia, of J. Pierpont Morgan, and of Edward VII, made for him while he was Prince of Wales, are unusually interesting. The plates made for Catherine II are the most expensive in the exhibit, costing almost $1,000 apiece. The sample of Edward VII's service has the well-known three-feathers, the heraldic sign of the Prince of Wales, painted in the center of the plate. The Morgan plate, one of several sets used at the Morgan London house, is richly colored in a deep blue with a very delicate picture of a bird hand-painted in the center.

Old spode is greatly sought after by collectors. Yet the same patterns can be bought today, as the concern never discontinues a design. The designs of its hundreds of styles are engraved on imperishable coppers and recorded in pattern books, so that replacements and additions to a Spode service is always possible.

One of the finest and most delicate processes in this ancient craft is that of jeweling—a process of decoration by little dots skillfully applied by a hand brush. A special Spode artist, Charles J. Deaville, works continually at jeweling plates, which sell for $2,500 to $6,500 a dozen.

Jordan Marsh, in co-operation with a Spode representative, is showing a sound film, "Clay, Hands and Fire," a picture showing the process by which Spode is made. The film goes on at 11:30 a. m. and 3:00 p. m. daily.

New Gun Can Speed Across Continent

WATERTOWN, Mass., June 14 (AP)—A new type, eight-inch railway mount, in which has been developed all artillery improvements made by the United States since the World War, is practically completed at the arsenal here.

Gun and mount weigh 113 tons and can be sped rapidly from the Atlantic to the Pacific coastlines with mechanism to send a 200-pound projectile whistling 20 miles across the water. The gun will fire four shots a minute, and its projectiles, traveling 2,400 feet a second, are capable of smashing eight-inch armor plate.

The gun barrel itself is little changed in principle from the first breach-loaders, but years of experimentation since the World War have eliminated, in theory at least, the old bugaboos of mobile artillery—unsteadiness and inaccuracy.

The Army engineers speak only in general terms of the improvement—the details are the Army's secret.

Closest guarded secret of all is the recoil mechanism, which stops the gun after it thunders out its discharge. Heavy coats of alloy steel conceal it from prying eyes, and even the gun workers understand only its effect, not its cause.

Experts have figured the force of recoil and the comparison is readily made from the classic analogy the arsenal workers have for a smaller gun—the three-inch anti-aircraft piece.

"To stop the three-incher in recoil," they explained, "is the same as stopping a heavy passenger automobile going 240 miles an hour in 28 inches."

Woman in House Race

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 13—A woman has become the ninth candidate for the Second New Hampshire District Republican Congressional nomination. At Washington Miss Rita Collyer of Libson, lecturer and political writer announces that she will seek the seat now held by Charles W. Tobey who is seeking advancement to the Senate.

Heads World Peace Body

Dr. S. Shepard Jones, instructor in government for the past two years at Harvard University, has been appointed Director of the World Peace Foundation, the Trustees of the organization announced today. Dr. Jones is a graduate of Harvard and was a Rhodes scholar at Oxford.

Inquiry Sought Into Proposals On Age Pensions

A legislative investigation of the advisability of eliminating or modifying the "support-of-parents" clause in the present old age assistance law is provided for under a resolve pending before the House of Representatives today.

The resolve was favored by the House Rules Committee. It had been proposed as a substitute for legislation which would have established a mandatory graduated system under which children of aged needy parents would be required to contribute to the aid of those parents on a scale based upon annual earnings.

At present the old age assistance law, under which needy persons 65 years of age or older are eligible for $30 minimum monthly benefits, requires children of needy parents to contribute to their support according to their ability.

Amounts Determined

The amount the local boards agree an individual must contribute is deducted from the monthly benefit, even if the benefit thereby is reduced below the $30 level and even if the child of a needy parent fails to make the contribution either in money or food, clothing or lodging.

When the present law was adopted two years ago, many legislators were under the impression that the "support-of-parents" clause had been eliminated, but later found it had not. Since that time, Democratic members, in particular, have been attempting to repeal that provision. This year repeal was again proposed. In addition, the graduated scale proposal was filed and was going through the Legislature without trouble until it was referred to the House Ways and Means Committee. The latter group recommended the study resolve which was then sent to the House Rules Committee.

Opposed to Proposal

Walter V. McCarthy, State Commissioner of Public Welfare, is definitely opposed to elimination of the "support-of-parents" clause. Such action, he said, would turn the old-age assistance law into a pension act and would result in a tremendous increase in the present $18,000,000 annual cost.

Furthermore, he said, it is possible the removal of this clause would cause the Federal Government to withdraw its present aid under which it pays 50 per cent of the benefit in each individual case up to $15 a month. As a result, he warned the State might be forced to finance 100 per cent a much more costly program.

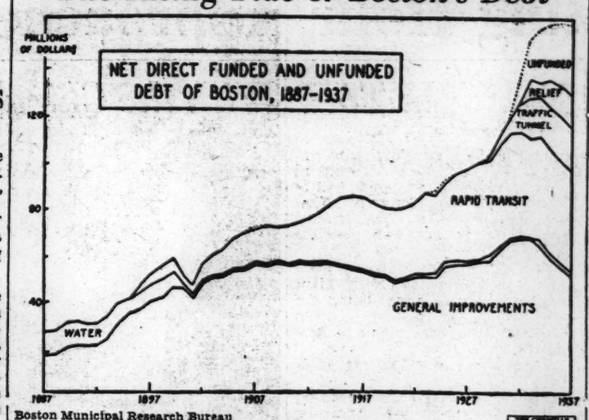
As for the graduated scale proposal, Mr. McCarthy contends it is entirely unworkable, that the present system through which the local boards determine in each case what a child should contribute to the support of his needy parents should be continued.

Mill to Sell Homes

WILLIMANTIC, Conn., June 11 (AP)—The American Thread Company announced yesterday that over 100 dwellings, most of them occupied, would be sold at public auction, together with several acres of unimproved land, June 25.

David Moxon, agent for the concern, who made the announcement, said a similar sale would be held today in Westerly, R. I., where the company has another plant.

The Rising Tide of Boston's Debt



Boston Municipal Research Bureau

Chart Showing in Millions of Dollars the Gradual Advance of the Debt From 1887 to the Present Year

Five-Year Plan for Boston

(Continued from Page 11)

has not been relief (although this is an increasingly important item) but loans for transit purposes. In fact, the Bureau notes, rapid transit now accounts for one-third of all direct funded debt, amounting to $43,335,892. Since 1933, $25,857,000 of welfare bonds have been issued, of which $15,877,000 was still outstanding last January.

This will be augmented this year because it is planned to borrow about $4,000,000 for relief purposes.

Another large item in the city's debt, the Research Bureau points out, is for the Sumner traffic tunnel, some $18,948,483 still being outstanding.

The Quabbin water project has added $25,314,247 to the city's debt, while deficits of the Boston Elevated have added another $38,728,000.

The present unhappy Boston debt situation results from six bad practices, the Bureau asserts, and lists them:

1. Disregard of the statutory debt limit. The state law limits indebtedness of cities to 2½ per cent of the average valuations. In the case of Boston, however, this statute has been set aside by special legislation on a number of occasions. In addition, the Bureau points out, the law does not apply to loans made for such projects as transit tunnels, which are supposed to be self-supporting, or partially so.

2. Relaxation of the pay-as-you-go plan. This fine Yankee custom was abandoned, the Bureau notes, early in the depression in order to keep the tax rate down. In addition, loans were made much larger in size in order to give the city funds with which to match PWA grants, so the principal and interest on the debt is now a considerable factor in the tax rate.

3. Inadequate down payment. Although the state law requires other cities to appropriate an amount equal to 25 cents in the tax rate as an initial payment on various types of projects that may be financed by loans inside the debt limit, this same down payment requirement has been lowered to 10 cents in the case of Boston, making it that much easier to borrow.

4. Loose transit and tunnel legislation. Some 13 transit laws still in effect specify no limitations on the amount or date of issuance of bonds for rapid transit extension. Moreover, money is borrowed merely on the request of the Transit Commission to the City Treasurer without approval from the Mayor or City Council. Revision of the Boylston Street extension and Huntington Avenue subway statutes is advised by the Bureau.

5. Borrowing for current expenses. The city is now confronted with the disturbing fact, the Bureau points out, that the interest and principal on past relief loans accounts for $2.30 in the tax rate. In order to keep the tax rate down, the city has borrowed $3,100,000 this year. This has the effect of taking $2 off the tax rate—a vivid example of robbing Peter to pay Paul.

6. Lack of financial planning. The city as a whole, the Bureau concludes, has never operated on a sound fiscal plan. Orderly planning would have prevented much of the present tangle, and the Bureau suggests that now is the time to begin such planning.

As a start toward an improved situation, the Bureau advises immediate adoption of a progressive pay-as-you-go program, applying it first to new sewerage construction, then to new schoolhouse construction, and so on until it covers all the outlays of the city. This policy, the Bureau emphasizes, would quickly reduce debt requirements to the point where large funds are available both for tax rates reduction and new capital expenditures.

Pointing out that New York has planned its budget five years ahead in order to win free of just such a debt-entangling situation as now confronts Boston, the Bureau urges that the Mayor work out a similar long-term capital budget.

Bold curtailment of borrowing for current expenses is urged.

Dr. Frank Dyer Chester

Dr. Frank Dyer Chester, who passed on here today, was widely known as a linguist and student of American and Oriental history. Born in Newton Lower Falls in 1869, he attended the English High School in Boston and Harvard University. From 1892 to 1895 he served as instructor in Semitic languages at Harvard.

In 1897 he was appointed American Consul in Austria-Hungary, and in 1904 became Consul General in Budapest, where he remained for four years. In 1909 he served as instructor in Chestnut Hill Academy, Philadelphia; in 1910 and 1911 at Cascadilla School at Ithaca, N. Y., and in 1912 and 1913 at Milton Academy, Milton, Mass.

Connecticut Judge In Precedent On Viewing Evidence

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., June 14 (AP)—Judge Alfred C. Baldwin of the Superior Court ruled today that an accused person has the right to inspect certain extraordinary Grand Jury evidence—a decision unprecedented in the State's history.

The ruling, based on one of the three defense motions filed by counsel for G. Leroy Kemp of Mount Vernon, N. Y., former State Highway Land Agent indicted by the Merritt Parkway Grand Jury, was regarded as extremely important in Connecticut where another Grand Jury is proceeding in Waterbury.

Kemp and eight others were indicted on conspiracy charges in connection with the purchase of rights of way for the $25,000,000 super highway through Fairfield County to the New York State line.

Immediately after the jurist's decision to permit Kemp and his counsel "to inspect the evidence produced before the Grand Jury in so far as such evidence relates to this accused and the offense with which he is charged, including the testimony of the accused," Lorin W. Willis, State's Attorney, asked for time to "determine my next step," which was granted.

The unprecedented decision was believed to have paved the way for any of the others accused to make a similar request.

In his ruling, Judge Baldwin pointed out that the decision does not give the accused "the right to inspect any minutes or records of any of the deliberations or any oath or votes of the Grand Jury.

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You can accomplish a lot by an out-of-town call . . . and it costs far less than you expect. Evenings after 7 and all day Sunday 35¢* will take you anywhere 96 miles away. Even 25 cents goes a surprising distance. Get things done. Keep in touch by telephone.

*3 minute station-to-station rates.

TELEPHONE

SALE of Canned PEAS

Sweet tender fresh garden peas canned immediately after they are picked. Notice the superb flavor of these tender peas. Stock the pantry at these special prices.

STANDARD	A GOOD VALUE	3 NO. 2 TINS	25¢
RICHMOND	TENDER SWEET	2 NO. 2 TINS	29¢
FINAST	FANCY—TINY TENDER	2 NO. 1 TINS 23¢	2 NO. 2 TINS 33¢

APRICOTS

Choice California Apricots packed in heavy syrup. Take advantage of these special prices in effect all this week.

EVEREADY WHOLE PEELED	2 NO. 1 TINS	25¢
WHOLE UNPEELED APRICOTS	2 LGE. NO. 2½ TINS	29¢

Save Money on These!

CRYSTALINE SALT	2 LB. CTN.	7¢
FINAST HEAD RICE	2 1 LB. PKGS.	17¢
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE	46 OZ. TIN	17¢
UNDERWOOD'S MAINE SARDINES	2 NO. ¼ TINS	9¢
RED HEART DOG FOOD	3 1 LB. TINS	25¢
CRAX EDUCATOR Special Low Price	1 LB. PKG.	15¢

Everyday Savings

Constant day after day saving at our stores means more and better food for family. Any item on this page is a big value.

BAKER'S COCOA		½ Lb. Tin	7¢
DAINTY JELL	Six Flavors	3 Pkgs.	10¢
GINGER ALE	MILLBROOK Contents	3 28 Oz. Bots.	25¢
RADIO	ASSORTED BEVERAGES Contents Only	3 28 Oz. Bots.	25¢
GRAPEFRUIT	FINAST BRAND Fancy Sections	No. 2 Tin	10¢
CAMPBELL'S	ASSORTED SOUPS Except Chicken - Mushroom	3 Tins	25¢
RINSO	Lge. Pkg. 19¢	OXYDOL	Lge. Pkg. 19¢
LUX FLAKES			Lge. Pkg. 19¢
LUX TOILET SOAP		4 Bars	25¢
LIFEBUOY SOAP		4 Bars	25¢
KIRKMAN'S SOAP		2 Bars	9¢
P & G NAPHTHA SOAP		Bar	4¢

Smoked Meats

FRANKFURTS	Lb.	25¢
BOLOGNA	Lb.	19¢
MINCED HAM	Lb.	19¢
PRESSED HAM	Lb.	27¢
SHOULDERS REGULAR	Lb.	19¢

N. B. C. SPECIALS

MACAROON CHIPS Bulk Special This Week	1 Lb. Bulk	17¢
SHREDDED WHEAT	2 Pkgs.	23¢
PREMIUMS	3 Pkgs.	25¢

BAKERY SPECIALS

COCOANUT CAKE Special for All Week	Each	12½¢
CINNAMON TWIST Ideal for Breakfast	Each	10¢

EVANGELINE MILK		4 TALL TINS	25¢
PEANUT BUTTER	FINAST BRAND Only U. S. No. 1 Grade Peanuts Are Used	2 LB. JAR	29¢
MAINE CORN	FANCY GOLDEN BANTAM FINAST BRAND	3 NO. 2 TINS	29¢
CUT-RITE WAXED PAPER		40 FT. ROLL	5¢
DOUGHNUTS	PLAIN or SUGARED	2 DOZ.	29¢
CORN FLAKES	WHITE SPRAY	PKG.	5¢
RICHMOND PEACHES	Sliced or Halves	LGE. TIN	17¢
TOILET TISSUE	RICHMOND BRAND	6 ROLLS	19¢
BAKED BEANS	FINAST OVEN BAKED Pea, Yellow Eye, Kidney	2 28 OZ. TINS	25¢
PRUDENCE CORNED BEEF HASH	New Low Price	16 OZ. TIN	19¢

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

Zero Trading Hour Approaches —Crimson in Final Home Game —State Tennis

Trade Deadline Here Tomorrow; Cubs in Boston

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

At midnight tomorrow all trading ceases in the major leagues. The stroke of 12 is the annual deadline. And as the zero hour approaches it becomes increasingly apparent that neither the Bees nor Red Sox will complete a transaction. Both are willing—even anxious—but the chances of an agreement in either league were practically nil as this was written.

"Sure, we're ready to trade," said President Bob Quinn of the Bees yesterday. "But try and make one. You name any player, and the other fellow demands half your ball club. You can't make trades that way.

Reserves Scarce

"Several teams in the National League would like to get some of our pitchers, or catchers," Bob continued, "but I have never yet traded a player I really needed, and don't intend to begin now.

"One of the chief reasons for the scarcity of deals is the lack of reserve material throughout the league. Even the Giants and Cubs are without extras who could be included in trades. I can't remember when it was harder to swap players. When you ask the other fellow what he'd give for an outstanding player, he answers: 'What's the matter with him?' No, I don't think we'll do any business between now and the deadline."

Two recent deals figure to make the Cincinnati Reds a stronger first division possibility. Bucky Walters, from the Phillies, gives Manager Bill McKechnie a fourth starting pitcher, something he lacked during the early weeks of the pennant race. In Wally Berger, Bill has a right-handed slugger who will drive in plenty of runs. Under his former boss in Boston, Wally may once again become one of baseball's most dangerous batsmen.

Want Eric McNair

Joe Cronin, before heading West, was still trying to add another starting pitcher to the Red Sox staff. But he, too, is lacking the reserve material necessary in making deals. Rival clubs are insisting on players, not cash. Joe might get help from Cleveland, but the Indians want Eric McNair, whom the Sox cannot afford to let go.

Billy Weir, the Melrose lefthander, went in and had a talk with Bob Quinn yesterday, but the result of the closed conference is not known. The Bee president and general manager says that the boy's status will remain in doubt until Casey Stengel has had his say.

Weir is a victim of circumstances. His chief complaint is that Stengel does not give him enough work. Billy believes he is a big league pitcher, but contends he cannot prove it from the bench.

Weir Case

However, although the Melrose youth admittedly is a promising hurler, Stengel is hardly in a position to experiment. With a pitching staff that rivals all others in the majors, Casey has an abundance of starting workers. If he needs a fifth man, behind Jim Turner, Milt Shoffner, Lou Fette and Danny MacFayden, he certainly would turn to either John Lanning or Ira Hutchinson in preference to Weir.

When Weir first joined the Boston club, it was with the understanding that he would pitch big league ball or nothing. He did not want to school in the minors. The truth is, Billy could make a comfortable living in business outside of baseball. However, the boy's fondness for the game may change the situation.

The Chicago Cubs rolled into Boston today and should become accustomed to the Boston atmosphere. They linger in the Hub until late Friday. Bill Lee, who is off to a sensational start this spring, will probably pitch tomorrow's game. Larry French, the stylish southpaw, will be ready for one half of Friday's doubleheader. Either Shoffner or MacFayden will work for the Bees tomorrow.

The Standings

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cleveland	29	18	.617
New York	27	19	.587
Boston	26	21	.553
Washington	27	25	.519
Detroit	25	24	.510
Philadelphia	21	26	.447
Chicago	18	25	.419
St Louis	15	30	.333

Result June 13

*No games scheduled.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	31	17	.646
Chicago	30	20	.600
Cincinnati	25	21	.543
Pittsburgh	24	21	.533
Boston	22	21	.512
Brooklyn	21	28	.429
St. Louis	19	26	.422
Philadelphia	12	30	.286

Results June 13

No games scheduled.

In Town With the Chicago Cubs

By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

Upper Left—Joe Marty, Young Center Fielder. Right—Augie Galan, Veteran Outfielder, Who Has Batted In 41 Runs for His Club to Date. Lower Left—Big Bill Lee, Whose Sensational Early-Season Pitching Has Helped Keep the Cubs in the National League Pennant Race

Sporting Around the Hub

July is usually a month of golf championships. This year is no exception for two announcements are on hand calling attention to the M. G. A. caddie championship and the Men's State amateur title tournament.

The caddie tournament is scheduled to be held at the Wollaston Golf Club, Quincy, Tuesday, July 12. The Men's State championship will be held at the Essex County Club, Manchester, July 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Dartmouth placed one of the two New England college lacrosse players on all-America intercollegiate lacrosse teams as named by the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association. Henry Reeve, Dartmouth's cover point, was placed in that position on the second team, while Donald Henry of Yale, first attack, was named to the third team. First team honors went to Navy's squad, which placed three of its regulars.

Tufts baseball lettermen have chosen Joseph Weeks, regular backstop, to captain the Jumbos on the diamond next year. Coach Ken Nash rates Weeks as one of the best catchers he has coached at Tufts. Sheldon Rotenberg of Attleboro and Paul Chobanian of Brighton were named co-captains of the tennis team.

The New England P. G. A. amateur-pro tournament has as its new champions today Joe Pezzullo, West Warwick, R. I., pro, and Arthur Addeo of Winnesuket Country Club. This pair had a best ball score of 68 to win at Wannamoisett.

The 60th anniversary tournament of the Eastern Archery Association will be held at Deerfield Academy, Deerfield, Mass., June 20, 30, July 1 and 2.

The "old-timers" golf tournament at Woodland today and tomorrow is attracting much local interest. Among the favorites to win the title is Fred Hale of Belmont, the 1936 champion and runner-up last year. Parker W. Whittemore of The Country Club will not be defending his championship as he is out of town.

Post entries will be accepted tomorrow in the Commonwealth Country Club's open mixed foursome golf tournament.

Walker Cup Team Praises British

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—The United States Walker Cup golf team returned today from its unsuccessful defense of the trophy, the first United States representative to be denied since the cup was put in play, singing praises of their British rivals.

"We lost the cup to a very, very good British team," Capt. Francis Ouimet said as the Aquitania was piloted up the North River. "It is a good thing for golf and will pep up amateur golf in this country as well as in Great Britain."

Although the team failed to bring back the team trophy, Charlie Yates, Atlanta bank clerk, had in his keeping the British amateur trophy. It will repose in a familiar niche at the East Lake Country Club, a spot where Bobby Jones previously had placed it on occasion.

The only Walker Cupper not returning was Freddy Haas, Jr., of New Orleans. He remained overseas to take a side trip to Germany and France, but sails today on the Queen Mary.

Unlike the Ryder Cup (professional) team which returned from England two years ago blasting the British for their unsportsmanlike conduct, the Walker Cuppers agreed to a man that they never had been better treated. Yates especially sung high praise of his British contemporaries. Yates won the hearts of Scots and Britons in general with his tricks, his singing and general demeanor. His one greatest bid for their favor came when he sang Scottish songs after being presented the huge amateur trophy.

Most of the team will remain in New York for a few days before returning to their homes.

The golfers expressed surprise when they were told the best any amateur had done in the recent United States open was to tie for forty-first place.

Diven Re-elected

PHILADELPHIA, June 14 (AP)—Charles W. Diven Jr., of Sharon has become the first University of Pennsylvania baseball captain in many years to be re-elected. He will be a senior next year. Stewart F. Fourshay of Riverside, Conn., was chosen captain of the tennis team for the 1939 season, when he will be a senior.

Maine Pro-Amateur Golf

AUBURN, Maine, June 14 (AP)—Eddie Bush, Norway Country Club pro, and Edmund L. Abbott, Auburn, won the State pro-amateur golf title at the Martindale Country Club yesterday with a net best ball of 66. Donald Harkins, pro at the Western View Club, Augusta, turned in a 72 for low gross.

Connie Mack Signs Collegian

PHILADELPHIA, June 14 (AP)—Connie Mack, manager of the Athletics, announced yesterday that David Smith, who pitched for Duke University this spring, has been signed by the Mackmen. He is a righthander.

Washington Crews Leave for Regatta

SEATTLE, June 14 (AP)—Three University of Washington crews, facing their hardest Poughkeepsie assignment, left last night for the intercollegiate rowing association regatta on the Hudson June 27.

Coach Al Ulbrickson, whose crews swept the regatta in 1936 and 1937, recognized that his oarsmen were "on the spot," with rivals in varsity, junior varsity and freshman divisions pointing to end the Husky domination.

"Our competition in all three races appears tougher this season than it was in 1936 and 1937," Ulbrickson said, "and we are not as potent this year as we were in either of our championship seasons."

The Husky rowing party of 38 will stop at Madison, Wis., for dual races with University of Wisconsin Saturday.

Mrs. Moody Advances

LONDON, June 14 (AP)—Helen Wills Moody defeated Miss P. L. Hervey of England, 6—1, 6—0, in the second round of the London lawn tennis championships today.

Annual Semi-Pro Tournament Soon Starts for Nines

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—The national semi-pro baseball congress today named the cities in which the 48 tournaments to decide state championships will be played. A majority of state tournaments will be preceded by district eliminations, according to Raymond Dumont, president of the congress. State meets will be held July 8-31.

Regional series will be staged Aug. 1-5 between state champions in three-out-of-five playoffs to decide the 32 teams to participate in the national finals at Wichita, Kan., Aug. 12-24.

State tournaments, confirmed today by the national organization, are scheduled for the following cities:

East—Connecticut, Hartford; Delaware, Wilmington; Maine, Portland; Maryland, Baltimore; Massachusetts, Hudson; New Hampshire, Plymouth; New Jersey, Trenton; New York, Niagara Falls; Pennsylvania, Apollo; Rhode Island, Westerly; Vermont, Springfield.

South — Alabama, Montgomery; Arkansas, Fort Smith; Florida, Daytona Beach; Georgia, Atlanta; Kentucky, Owensboro; Louisiana, Baton Rouge; Mississippi, Laurel; North Carolina, Greensboro; South Carolina, Columbia; Tennessee, Memphis; Texas, Waco; Virginia, Richmond; West Virginia, Charleston.

Middle-West—Colorado, Pueblo; Illinois, Elgin; Indiana, Terre Haute; Iowa, Sioux City; Kansas, Wichita; Michigan, Grand Rapids; Minnesota, St. Cloud; Missouri, St. Joseph; Nebraska, Holdrege; North Dakota, Minot; Ohio, Canton; Oklahoma, Enid; South Dakota, Deadwood; Wisconsin, New London; Wyoming, Casper.

Far-West—Arizona, Mesa; California, Los Angeles and San Francisco; Idaho, Blackfoot; Montana, Great Falls; Nevada, Las Vegas; New Mexico, Gallup; Oregon, Silverton; Utah, Ogden; Washington, Spokane.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Three Years Ago

Helen Wills Moody defeated by Kay Stammers 6—0, 6—4 in semifinals of Kent tournament.

Five Years Ago

Whitlow Wyatt, White Sox, allowed one hit, Ted Gullic's with two out in ninth, in game with Browns.

State Champion Wins at Merion

By a Staff Photographer

Marguerita "Cissy" Madden

Holder of the Massachusetts Girls' Tennis Title, Who Won Her Opening Match in the Middle States Girls' Tennis Championship in Philadelphia With a 6—0, 6—1 Victory Over Dorothy Whitaker of Cincinnati. Miss Madden Is Seeded No. 1

Two of Canada's Davis Cuppers To Tune Up on Longwood Turf

By the Associated Press

Two of Canada's Davis Cup team members, Playing Capt. Ross Wilson of Toronto and Douglas Cameron of Vancouver, are tuning up for the Dominion's forthcoming return to Cup competition by competing in the Massachusetts turf courts championship at Longwood Cricket Club this week.

Next week they go to New York to meet Non-Playing Capt. E. H. Laframboise and two other squad members, Bobby Murray and Laird Watt, of Montreal.

All together, they form the first outfit the Canadian Lawn Tennis Association ever has sent to the United States for the sole purpose of conditioning and tuning up on turf; so it was suggested that this obviously means new hope on the part of tennis moguls there.

"Oh, we've always more than held our own with Cuba and Mexico," said Captain Wilson, "but we never were really in the same league with you Americans. We've got promising material and with some experience eventually we may do as well as our 1913 team, which reached the European zone final. This year, we'll consider it a success if we beat Japan at Montreal July 28 and 29."

Canada's weather always has prevented her players from getting under way until late in May, when the first Davis Cup round customarily was scheduled.

"That's why we dropped out five years ago—because we didn't have enough time to practice," said Wilson. "But now that the United States has the Cup, the challenging is being done later and we have more time."

Canada is depending a good deal on Bobby Murray, her No. 1 player, who has beaten such American stars as Arthur Hendrix, Wilmer Hines, and Frankie Parker at one time or another.

From the baseline, Murray is sound enough to compare favorably with some of the world's first ten, said Wilson, "but unfortunately the rest of his game isn't quite as good."

The entire team is better balanced than usual, Wilson believes, "and we've got one particularly good doubles player in Laird Watt, who has teamed up with his father and won the United States father-and-son championship three times."

Wilson and Murray both are budding young lawyers, which gives barristers some sort of monopoly on the team during the past decade.

Walter Martin and Marcel Rainville, now retired but both well known for their play in this country, also are attorneys.

State Play Under Way

Clear skies today greeted players who for three days have been trying to get started in the Massachusetts turf courts tennis tourney at Longwood. All second and third-round matches were postponed to this afternoon at 4.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Annual All-Star Classic

With the annual All-star Game less than a month away, it is interesting to note that this year the rival managers—Bill Terry of the Nationals and Joe McCarthy of the Americans—will be allowed to carry eight or nine pitchers on their squads, instead of being limited to six as in the past. The classic is scheduled for Cincinnati, July 6.

This year also, all-star hurlers will be allowed to work in July 4th games, which is one reason why the six-man limit was lifted from the squads. In 1937, several big league managers complained because their aces were not available for the holiday double-headers.

Dean and Mungo

In the '37 game at Washington, the Cardinals lost the services of Dizzy Dean, then their most effective weapon. The Dodgers saw Van Mungo injured. Managers argue that if they must lose star pitchers, they want to do so in the regular line of duty, and not in exhibitions.

Therefore, McCarthy and Terry will go into the approaching classic with enough pitching reserve to keep the mound burden well distributed. If the importance of the respective pennant races forces managers to use their aces in July 4th engagements, the all-star pilots will still be protected. In fact, the eight- or nine-man staff is protection for both sides.

The manner of selecting all-star players has been altered this year. Instead of the two pennant-winning managers assuming sole responsibility for the rosters, every major pilot will take a hand in the balloting.

Picked by Votes

In the beginning, seven managers in each league must submit a list of 23 players to the league offices. Terry and McCarthy will go over the lists and adhere closely to the selections of the other managers. The number of votes for each man will be recorded. In case of ties, the decisions of McCarthy and Terry will be final.

This system is believed to be an improvement on last season, when several of the field leaders criticized the all-star chiefs for overlooking deserving players. This year there can be no criticism.

It is understood that Crosley Field has already been sold out for the classic. Probably twice the seating capacity of the Cincinnati park could be utilized were it available. The Rhinelanders are great baseball fans. They have waited long for such a colorful classic. Their last World Series was in 1919, when Pat Moran's Reds played Kid Gleason's White Sox.

Should a postponement be necessary on July 6, the game will be played at 11 o'clock the following morning. It is suggested that in the event of a postponement, the classic be played under lights on the evening of July 6. However, the American League is not in sympathy with this proposal.

Responding to the calls of a crowd down in Charleston, W. Va., yesterday, where his Detroit Tigers played an exhibition game, Manager Mickey Cochrane donned mask and mit for the first time in a regulation contest since his accident in Yankee Stadium June 25, 1937. The once-great catcher admitted after the game, however, that it was "just for the exercise."

Both big leagues took yesterday off for traveling. Today the western clubs of the National open in the East, with the Giants entertaining the Pittsburgh Pirates and the Chicago Cubs playing in Boston. The American League finds the East in the West, and the Yankees opening a series in Chicago.

By-Plays

By George M. R. Holmes

Sports Editor

A Real Champion

When Ralph Guldahl finished as runner-up to Johnny Goodman in the United States open golf championship tournament of 1933 on the links of the North Shore Country Club, Glenview, Ill., it would have been difficult to find an expert at this game who would concede that he would ever win the championship title. Few indeed of those golfers who have finished as runner-up to the champion have ever come back to take the title, and it was on this basis of reasoning that Guldahl was not considered as a possible future champion. But the Texas-born professional set out to prove to the golfing world that he was a champion, even though he had flubbed his first real chance at the title and trophy. In 1934 he finished in eighth place. In 1935 he made the second worst showing he has made in eight battles for the title by finishing fortieth, with a card of 318. In 1936 he finished eighth, and last year he confounded the critics of the game by not only winning the championship, but by turning in the best card ever made in a major tournament when he covered the Oakland Hills Golf Club course at Birmingham, Mich., in 281. That triumph proved his championship class, and his triumph of last Saturday "checks" and "rechecks" his right to the highest honor obtainable in United States golf circles.

Wide World

U. S. Open Golf Trophy

Joins Great Trio

These tournaments were started in 1894 and, with the exception of the years 1917 and 1918, they have been held annually, yet up to this year only three golfers had been able to win in successive years. They were Willie Anderson, who holds the record of having won it three years in succession, back in 1903, 1904, and 1905; J. J. McDermott, who won it in 1911 and 1912, and the great Bobby Jones, who won it in 1929 and 1930. No wonder that the winning of this title in successive years has always been regarded as one of the most difficult accomplishments in the sports world. And so it is that Guldahl has, for a second time since he made his first appearance in one of these tournaments back in 1931, when he finished thirty-second with a card of 308, given the golf experts something to think about. And this latest performance should convince all followers of the game that, if a champion has all the qualifications which go to make him worthy of holding the title once, there is no real reason why he should not hold it another year. Who knows but what Guldahl will go on to prove that it is quite as simple for a champion to have it three successive years.

Won Under Pressure

While the winner of a national golf championship always plays under great pressure, if ever a championship was won under it it was the 1938 title. When the final 36 holes of play started, Henry Picard of Hershey, one of the greatest golfers of the day, was leading Guldahl by four strokes as he had turned in two rounds of 70, each one under par, and given every indication of keeping up the pace. Dick Metz was next with 141, and Emery Zimmerman and Harry L. McSpaden next, tied at 143. So Guldahl had four golfers leading him by from one to four strokes at the halfway mark. But even under such a handicap the champion failed to lose his confidence in his ability to overcome these margins during the next two rounds of play. While the leaders were feeling the pressure under which they were playing, Guldahl went about his way undisturbed by that same pressure and played the last 36 holes in two under par. Meanwhile Picard was 13 over par; Metz seven over; Zimmerman nine over, and McSpaden 14 over. Before the tournament started Guldahl was credited with saying that there was no reason why an open golf champion should not retain the title as well as a champion in any other sport. He has now proved his contention by playing par golf.

Harvard Nine Meets Virginia At Soldiers Field

The Harvard varsity baseball team will play its final Soldiers Field game of the year before the Commencement game with Yale tomorrow at 3 p. m. with University of Virginia's baseball team for an opponent.

Virginia is playing a series of five games in the North. The Southerners lost to Rutgers 8-4 on Saturday, play Brown at Providence today, Yale at New Haven Thursday, and Amherst at Amherst Saturday.

The game offers Coach Fred Mitchell of Harvard a puzzling problem because of the condition of his pitching staff. Eddie Ingalls, heretofore the ace of the staff, will be sidelined for a week because of a leg injury and this will necessitate the saving of Tom Healey, sophomore pitcher, for the important Eastern Intercollegiate League assignment at Hanover on Saturday.

Harvard has a mathematical lead for first place in the Eastern Intercollegiate League having won seven games and lost two but with three games remaining to play. Dartmouth has won eight and lost three with one game remaining to play and a victory for the Green on Saturday will assure Dartmouth of a tie for the League championship and clear title to the prize unless Harvard sweeps its series with Yale. A victory for Harvard on the other hand would assure it of a tie regardless of the outcome of the Yale series.

Mitchell intended today to pitch John Mahoney, a senior, who has seen considerable service in the last two games with Holy Cross and California. Slim Curtiss is an outside possibility to pitch. The Harvard coach was undecided as to what catcher he would use, the Crimson still showing a weakness in that position. The infield will have Capt. Ulysses Lupien at first base, Dave Shean at second base, Art Johns at shortstop, and Dick Grondahl at third base, while Rud Hoye in right, Bob Gannett in center, and Joe Soltz in left will comprise the outfield.

Heading the Virginia team is Capt. David Todd of South Lincoln, Mass., a brother of Charles Lee Todd who captained the Harvard baseball team in 1926. Todd has been playing third base and shortstop for the Virginia team this year. Gus K. Tebell, coach of Virginia, will pitch either Ben Ashby or Frank Nichols against the Crimson and Louis ReDavid or Gordon Regan will catch. The Virginia outfield will have James E. Edmunds in centerfield, Elmer V. Ayres in left field, and Truman P. Southall, Jr., in right field. Capt. Todd will play shortstop, Joseph Pinder, third, James E. Sargent, second, and James T. Gillette, Jr., first.

Miss Berg Sets Pace

COLORADO SPRINGS, Colo., June 14 (AP)—Patty Berg, newly crowned Trans-Mississippi women's golf champion, set the early pace yesterday for the qualifying round of the Women's Western open golf tournament, carding a 79, two over par.

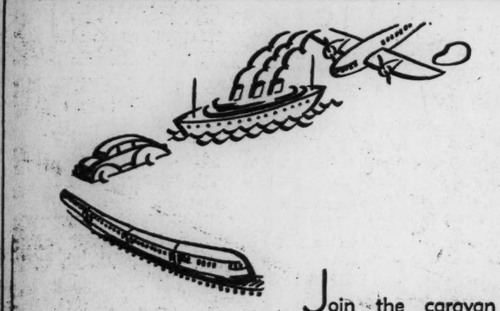
The Minneapolis girl lost three strokes to par on the first nine holes of the Broadmoor Course, going out in 41, but she came back with a 38 on the second nine, one under par.

The defending champion, Helen Hicks Harb, who toured the course with Miss Berg, turned in a card of 82. She faltered on the last nine and took a 43 after carding a one-over-par 39 the first nine. One stroke over Mrs. Harb was Mildred Babe Didrikson of Beaumont, Texas, with 83.

American Association

Results June 13

Milwaukee 6, Kansas City 3.
St. Paul 4, Columbus 3.
Minneapolis 9, Toledo 5.
Only games scheduled.



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Excellent Cuisine *Moderate Prices*
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PARIS, FRANCE

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100, Avenue Paul Doumer
1, Place Victor Hugo

MANTES-LA-JOLIE
(Paris Vicinity)

RESTAURANT DE L'HOTEL DU GRAND CERF
French Cooking

Commerce and Finance

Senate Committee Smooths Way for Federal Help to Railroads

Business and Industry

Asks ICC Reject New Haven Plans Of Reorganization

WASHINGTON—Finance Examiner Wilkerson has recommended to the Interstate Commerce Commission that it refuse at this time to approve any plan for reorganizing the New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R. None of the five pending plans submitted by the management and bondholders' groups is practicable because of current earnings, the examiner said, and added that because of the present chaotic condition of the carrier's earnings it would be impracticable for the commission itself to formulate a plan which would be fair to all parties.

Plans had been submitted by the road itself, an independent bondholders' committee, a group of insurance companies, a group of savings banks and other interests having investments in the road.

"The commission, under the provision of the law, may not approve a plan unless it finds that the proposed fixed charges of the reorganized company will be adequately covered," the examiner said. "On the present record it is concluded that the commission cannot make such a finding with respect to the fixed charges proposed in any of the pending plans.

Cannot Estimate Earnings

"It is true that the commission may approve a plan which may be different from any which has been proposed. It is believed, however, that the present chaotic condition of the principal debtor's revenues is such that it is impossible at this time to estimate reasonably the future level of its earnings, and without which it is impracticable to formulate a plan of reorganization which would be fair to all parties concerned."

Besides the unsatisfactory level of earnings, the examiner said the situation is further complicated by the fact that New Haven's lease of the Old Colony and the Hartford & Connecticut Western has been disaffirmed and also the Old Colony's lease of the Providence, Warren & Bristol has been disaffirmed. Under the pending plans of reorganization these companies would be merged into the New Haven system.

Terms proposed in various plans for acquisition of the Old Colony and its leasehold interest in the Providence line contemplate less favorable treatment than is warranted, the examiner pointed out.

Minimum fixed charges under any of the pending plans would be $8,149,548 and maximum fixed charges would be $9,616,537. Total fixed and contingent charges required to be paid before payment of any dividends on stock range from a minimum of $11,402,039 to a maximum of $13,407,502.

Net Drops 42.9 P. C.

Each of the plans is based on assumption that there will be available in the average year in future at least $13,485,274 for payment of fixed charges. The examiner concluded that such a prediction in view of past earnings was not warranted.

He said, however, that it is not unreasonable to expect that earnings will increase at sometime in future, but added that cognizance must be taken of the present level and immediately prevailing trend of earnings in formulating a plan of reorganization.

The examiner pointed out that although total railway operating revenue increased somewhat in 1937 over 1936, net railway operating income decreased 42.9 per cent. "So far in 1938 there is an actual deficit in income available for fixed charges," he said.

He objected to most plans offered because they contemplate continued operation of all units of the existing road, despite the fact that some lines under lease are being operated now "at a heavy loss."

Saskatchewan Mineral Output Continues to Rise

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

REGINA, Sask.—Saskatchewan is continuing its rise in the records of the mineral world. A marked increase in mineral production, both metallic and non-metallic, was made in 1937 by the province, which is usually known as one of the banner agricultural areas of Canada.

In metallics, the production rose from $4,489,578 in 1936 to $7,454,213 in 1937. In non-metallics it rose from $964,961 in 1936 to $1,036,143 in 1937.

Fuel production, including coal and natural gas leaped from $6,920,257 in 1936 to $9,943,722. Electric power output showed a rise from $277,104,600 kilowatt hours in 1936 to 303,149,000 kilowatt hours in 1937.

Large-scale mineral development work in the newly-discovered mineral areas of northern Saskatchewan is forecast for the summer of 1938.

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking Laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

East Boston Savings Bank	June 15
Eliot Savings Bank	June 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	June 15
Wildey Savings Bank	June 15
Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 15
Blackstone Savings Bank	June 21
Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 11
Union Savings Bank	July 11
Warren Institution for Savings	July 11

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Brockton Savings Bank	June 15
East Cambridge Savings Bank	June 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	June 20
Grove Hall Savings Bank	June 20
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Woburn Five Cents Savings Bank	July 2
Brookline Savings Bank	July 11
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 11
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 11

Steel Sheets' Price Reduced $3 Ton

By the Associated Press

New York

Dow-Jones & Co. said today in a dispatch from Pittsburgh that Carnegie-Illinois Steel Corporation, a subsidiary of U. S. Steel Corporation, has reduced its quotations for the third-quarter delivery on galvanized sheets by $3 a ton. The new quotations were reported to be $3.65 per 100 pounds Pittsburgh and $3.75 Gary, Ind. The so-called independent makers of galvanized sheets are expected to establish the lower prices, the report continued.

Dow-Jones & Co. also said in a Pittsburgh report that sales of No. 1 heavy steel scrap have been made at $10.75 a ton, a new low on the current movement.

Data Show Aluminum Prices Held While Other Prices Fell

NEW YORK, (AP)—Federal Judge Francis G. Caffey, presiding at the Government's anti-trust trial of the Aluminum Company of America and 61 co-defendants, was shown evidence indicating that aluminum prices held steady during the period 1925-31 while "the general trend" of prices for other metals was downward.

The only witness so far, George D. Haskell, President of the Baush Machine Tool Co. of Springfield, Mass., has testified he believed the defendants monopolized the world aluminum market, The Government seeks to enjoin the defendants from violating the Sherman Act and to dissolve what it calls illegal monopoly.

Walter L. Rice, Attorney General's special assistant, presented the table of price quotations but failed to introduce as evidence copies of daily and annual prices for aluminum as carried in a trade paper. Defense counsel insisted only the originals should be presented.

On the stand for the third day, Mr. Haskell identified a table showing aluminum purchases by his company from 1919 to 1932, indicating transactions with the Aluminum Corporations of England, France, Switzerland and America.

"Did that group control the aluminum industry of the world, substantially?" Mr. Rice asked.

"I think so," Mr. Haskell answered.

Abitibi Plan Is Rejected by Court

TORONTO (CP)—The Ontario Court of Appeal upheld a judgment of Justice C. P. McTague denying the motion by the trustees for the bondholders of the Abitibi Power & Paper Company, Ltd., asking approval of the plan of reorganization of the company as proposed by J. P. Ripley, chairman of the Bondholders' Representative Committee.

Justice McTague Jan. 17 rejected the plan to sell the company's assets to a company to be formed because he found the Judicature Amendment Act, 1935, Ontario, under which the motion was brought was not applicable to Abitibi, the company being federally-chartered.

Justice McTague, without ruling the Ontario Legislation ultra vires, said it could not be applied to insolvent companies as they were governed by Federal legislation.

The Judge held a sufficient number of shareholders of the huge power and pulpwood empire of the company had not approved the Ripley plan. He commented that if a higher court reversed his judgment on applicability of the Ontario legislation, the motion still would fail because of this.

Pennsylvania Crude Cut to 5-Year Low

OIL CITY, Pa., June 13 (AP)—Prices of all grades of Pennsylvania crude oil were reduced 25 cents a barrel today to the lowest level since July 17, 1933.

The new prices: Bradford, $1.80; Penzoil "B" grade, $1.73; Southwest, $1.46; Eureka, $1.40; Buckeye, $1.30.

Lumber Output, Orders Well Under Year Ago

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The National Lumber Manufacturers' Association reported lumber shipments and new orders were lower for the week ending June 4 than during any previous week since April 9. Production was the lowest since early March.

Production was 167,929,000 feet of hardwood and softwoods combined for the week. That was 9 per cent below the preceeding week and 37 per cent less than a year ago.

Shipments totaled 165,489,000 feet, or 10 per cent below the preceeding week and 31 per cent less than a year ago.

New orders booked totaled 156,157,000 feet, or 12 per cent less than the previous week and 27 per cent below a year ago. New orders aggregated 7 per cent below output.

Argentina to Buy Seven Trains From Hungary

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—The Argentine State Railways plan to buy seven Diesel mechanical trains, according to a report to the Department of Commerce.

This equipment which will cost about $885,000, will be bought in Hungary.

The new trains are scheduled to run on the Cordoba Central Railway, operated by the State Railways on a four-year lease. It is said in Argentina that $3,000,000 annually will be saved by replacing the steam trains.

International Paper Mill to Close

MONTREAL—International Paper Co.'s mill at Hawkesbury, Ont., will close down until July 4 due to lack of orders.

SEC Now Moves For Regulation Of Trust Units

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Securities Commission has started a campaign for Federal regulation of investment trusts and companies.

Sending to Congress the first part of its report on a three-year investigation of investment trusts, the commission said the formation of investment companies had been "materially facilitated by the virtual absence of statutory restraint or Governmental regulation or supervision."

Details to Come Later

Commissioner Robert E. Healy, in charge of the investigation, said the specific recommendations of the Commission would not be disclosed until the next session of Congress.

The report was confined to stating the purposes and methods of the investigation and giving a brief history of investment trusts.

Investment trusts or companies were defined as firms in which more than one half of the assets, except cash and Government securities, consisted of securities of other companies.

The report stated that only about 40 investment companies were formed in the United States prior to 1921, and that the investment trust movement got under way with formation of about 120 more companies from 1921 to 1927.

By 1936, a total of 1,272 companies had been formed, but only 559 survived bankruptcy, consolidations and other causes of dissolution. A selected group of 22 companies which failed after the 1929 crash was said by the Commission to have lost $510,000,000 of the $560,000,000 invested in them.

Assets Decline

In 1929, the report said, the market value of assets in investment companies totaled about $7,000,000,000, which shrank to $2,800,000,000 in 1932, rose to $3,700,000,000 in 1935, jumped to $4,500,000,000 in 1936, and fell back to about $3,700,000,000 in 1937. About 1,500,000 investors were estimated to hold securities of investment companies.

Detailed statistics will be made available by the commission in about two weeks. Public hearings will be concluded about July 15.

New York Bankers Take $2,468,000 Tennessee Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—A banking group headed by Halsey, Stuart & Company, has purchased a new issue of $2,468,000 of State of Tennessee refunding, State institutions and county reimbursement bonds. The group received the award on its bid of 100.77 for 2¾s. The bonds, which are to be dated June 1, 1938, and to mature on Dec. 1, 1948 and 1949, were reoffered at prices to yield 2.50 to 2.60 per cent. according to maturity.

Other members of the offering group are the Bancamerica-Blair Corporation; Kelley, Richardson & Co., Inc.; E. H. Rollins & Sons, Inc.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; Ward, Sterne & Co.; Morse Brothers & Co., Inc.; J. C. Bradford & Co.; Piper, Jaffray & Hopwood, and Schmidt, Poole & Co.

The bonds are considered by the bankers as legal investment for savings banks in New York, Massachusetts and Connecticut.

Bank Deposits Up Sharply Past Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—Bank deposits increased last week by one of the largest amounts in many months.

The Federal Reserve Board said banks in 101 leading cities reported their demand deposits increased $445,000,000 to a total of $15,034,000,000. The increase was due to an almost equivalent increase in the loans and investments of banks.

Loans to securities brokers and dealers who needed the money for customary trading activity in connection with the June 15 Treasury refunding operations increased $270,000,000 and the banks also increased their own securities portfolios. The brokers loan item, however, is expected to decline in the next week when the refunding is completed.

For the 18th consecutive week, commercial, industrial and agricultural loans declined. Banks in 101 cities reduced their business loans $30,000,000 to $3,961,000,000.

Western Union Shows Net Loss of $1,293,829 in '38

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Western Union Telegraph Company for the four months ended on April 30, reported a net loss, after expenses, taxes and charges, of $1,293,829. This contrasted with a net income of $1,710,030 in the first four months of 1937. Gross operating revenues of the company for the four months aggregated $29,351,144, against $33,675,863 in the corresponding period last year, a decrease of $4,324,719.

For April, when gross revenues were $7,573,849, against $8,395,306 a year before, the company had a net loss of $214,085 after expenses and charges, contrasted with a net income of $265,659 in the like month a year ago.

Proposes Capital Reduction

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Hecker Products Corporation has notified the New York Stock Exchange of a proposed change in each share of its authorized common stock, without par value, into one share of common stock of the par value of $1 per share and the proposed retirement of 23,075 shares of common stock owned by the corporation, resulting in a reduction of the capital of the corporation by $8,564,454.

Decreased Bank Earnings May Presage Further Dividend Cuts

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Thursday's cut in the quarterly dividend of Bank of the Manhattan Company from 37½ cents to 20 cents took the bank stock market by surprise. The stock moved down three points without a break on the announcement, and closed around 17½, off 4 points on the day. Preliminary market discussions in the public press had inclined to the view that, though bank earnings were obviously on the decline, dividend cuts might not be expected for another three months.

Just the same, the signs now seem to have been there. For one thing, indicated net earnings for the first quarter, for leading downtown banks, did not look well compared either to last year or to the dividend rates. For the principal banks, they were as follows:

Indicated Earnings

First Quarter

	1938	1937	Dividend
Manhattan	$ .38	$ .49	$ .37½
Bankers' Tr.	.57	.68	.50
Chase	.44	.51	.35
First National	19.75	25.18	25.00
City	.27	.43	.25
Guaranty	3.16	3.37	3.00
Irving	.13	.19	.15
Manufacturers'	.96	1.06	.50

And in the second place, the announcement on the dividend was held up by the Manhattan directors unusually long. They met at 12. It was not until after 2:30 that they gave out the news. Dividend announcements are usually cut and dried, prepared beforehand.

Earnings Assets Shrink

This was the first dividend reduction by a leading down-town bank since the fall of 1935. At that time Central Hanover and Bankers' Trust simultaneously cut their dividends by a third. Earlier in the year Guaranty Trust had cut its dividend from $20 to $12. These three cuts appeared to bring to an end a long series out of which only two large down-town banks emerged with their pre-depression dividend rates unchanged—the Chemical ($1.80 per annum) and First National ($100 per annum). Since 1935 one small down-town bank, the Lawyers Trust, has cut, but none of the larger.

Prime reason for lower current earnings is the shrinkage in earnings assets. At the beginning of 1936 the banks here had about 20 per cent in cash and 30 per cent in governments. Now they have about 20 per cent in cash and 20 per cent in governments. Part of their governments are bills, which yield practically nothing. Since the break in the government bond market in March, 1936 they have been slowly shortening the average maturity of their government holdings, which means lower average yield. Manufacturers' Trust has stood out against the trend, either smarter or more reckless than the rest ("time will tell"). It unloaded governments before the March 1937 break, picked them up last fall, bought more this spring, has bought longer maturities.

The banks here have suffered no portfolio losses worth mentioning from the recent decline in the bond market because this decline has been almost entirely in bonds rated below AAA, and they hold almost entirely governments or AAA corporates—"nothing but the best." However, Bank of the Manhattan seems still to be taking some losses somewhere, possibly from German investments. Incidentally the omission of its dividend was partly foreshadowed by the price of the stock, for prior to the cut it was selling to yield around 7 per cent with the rest of the list yielding around 4½ per cent.

The banks are, however, suffering from higher operating costs, including the Social Security tax, higher corporation tax, and so on. The chairmen say plenty about them at each annual meeting. A further burden came along this year when Mayor La Guardia lifted the property tax sharply. Meantime both commercial loans and brokers' loans have fallen substantially below last year.

See More Dividend Cuts

Next important dividend meeting is that of First National on June 14. The late George Baker's bank, which does a wholesale rather than a retail business, has paid the $25.00 quarterly without break through the depression, but last year it was earned only by a very narrow margin. On the 15th comes the dividend meeting of the Fifth Avenue Bank, and on the 21st, of the Lawyers' Trust. No cut is within reason in the latter case, so drastic was the cut about a year ago.

It appears quite possible that unless business recovers promptly, further bank stock dividend cuts are in the offing. Pump-priming is slow in getting under way and so far has back-fired in causing an actual reduction instead of increase in the banks' holdings of Treasury securities. The real improvement in earnings assets will come only when commercial borrowers appear and when brokers' loans again pick up. But there is generally some lag in commercial loan pick-up behind the rally in business. For a time, business men use the improvement to pay off loans which the banks have been considerately carrying overdue.

The eagerness of the banks for earnings assets was shown last week by the strong demand for the notes maturing on June 15 and Sept. 15, for only through the purchase of these notes could they acquire the new notes or the richly priced 25-year Treasury 2¾ per cent bonds.

Bank stocks generally sell on a yield basis which fluctuates roughly with the going rates of interest. As these are now low, so bank stocks are now selling quite high in relation to dividends, yielding around 4½ per cent. The only category of common stocks which customarily sells on an even lower yield basis is that of joint stock life insurance companies. On a higher yield basis are the fire insurance stocks, then the casualty insurance group, then industrial preferreds.

News Notes—Central Europe

(Excerpts From Reports of Commerce Department)

Radio in Germany—A new telephone-television cable which permits simultaneously transmission television conversation and 30 ordinary long distance telephone conversations has been added to the service between Leipzig and Berlin. It is claimed that this development is only in its primary stage and that the system can be ultimately extended to permit 200 simultaneous long distance telephone conversations.

German Photography—Exports of photographic goods from Germany during 1937 amounted to 10,661 metric tons valued at $33,096,000, an increase of 19 per cent in volume and 35 per cent in value compared with the 8,995 metric tons valued at $24,434,000 exported in 1936. The trade, which was composed of cameras and parts, photographic films, dry plates, and photographic paper, registered a gain in the exports of every item when compared with 1936. Cameras and parts, accounted for about 45 per cent of the total value of Germany's export trade in photographic goods in 1937. The United States was Germany's best customer in 1937 as well as in 1936.

German Construction—Construction activity in Germany during 1937 reached the highest level for any post-war year with the total value of such work estimated at about $3,600,000,000 as compared with the low level of about $966,000,000 recorded in 1932. The feature of the year was the relative decline in housing construction as compared with public and industrial building, but the total number of dwellings completed was still well above that for 1936.

German Musical Instruments—Exports of musical instruments from Germany in 1937 were valued at $11,410,000 compared with $10,584,000 in 1936. Imports during 1937, however, valued at $163,000, again recorded a decline compared with the $282,000 imported in 1936. The increase in exports was attributed to larger shipments of small pianos and accordions, while the decline in imports was attributed to a general reduction in imports of all classes of instruments and parts, but particularly in grand pianos and phonograph records. Exports to the United States consisted mostly of string instruments valued at $181,000.

Swiss Emigration—During 1937 a total of 2,813 persons emigrated from Switzerland to countries overseas, recording an increase of 803 over the preceding year. Of the total number of emigrants in 1937, 908 received financial aid from the Swiss Emigration Bureau. Argentina was the destination of the greatest number of the Swiss emigrants during 1937, that country having absorbed a total of 978 compared with 625 during the preceding year. The United States ranked second, absorbing 554 compared with 377 in 1936, Brazil 298 compared with 152, Canada 205 compared with 71, and Africa 238 compared with 305.

Yugoslavia Hop Crop—At a recent conference held in Prague, at which France, Germany, Poland, Yugoslavia, and Czechoslovakia were represented, Yugoslavia, Poland, and Czechoslovakia tentatively agreed to reduce their hop production by 30 per cent. At the same conference it was also tentatively agreed that German areas devoted to hop cultivation will be limited to 8,000 hectares, while France will maintain cultivation on the existing scale. The agreements are subject to ratification by the respective governments before the 1938 harvest is completed.

Austrian Oil Output—Production of crude oil in the Zistersdorf territory of Austria during the first four months of the current year totaled 16,700 metric tons compared with 10,000 metric tons during the like period of 1937. Crude petroleum production during the first four months of 1938 was slightly more than 50 per cent greater than production during the whole year of 1937. Daily output of crude oil now amounts to 200 metric tons.

Austrian Money—Banks in that part of Germany which was formerly Austria have changed all bookkeeping, accounts, and documents from schillings to Reichsmarks. Although in the future the banks will pay out only Reichsmarks, both Reichsmarks or schillings will be received in the fixed ratio of 1 Reichsmark to 1.50 schillings. It was also declared that all shops that have prices displayed in their windows must state same both in Reichsmarks and schillings at the above fixed ratio.

Czechoslovak Steel—Czechoslovak iron and steel production recorded a further decline during March when compared with the preceding two months of the current year as well as with March, 1937. This development was attributed partly to a lower volume of incoming orders, but mainly to the fact that two blast furnaces in Czechoslovakia have been blown out since Jan. 1, 1938, in order to make repairs. It was reported that 14 blast furnaces were in operation at the end of the month against 17 in November, 1937.

Aid to Railroads This Session Now Appears Assured

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The Senate Banking and Currency Committee agreed today to report favorably legislation liberalizing Government loans to railroads. Leaders announced the measure probably would be passed in the Senate today.

Senator Barkley of Kentucky, the majority leader, said after telephoning the White House that President Roosevelt "had no objections" to the legislation.

He forecast favorable Senate action today.

The measure would waive for one year a requirement that the Interstate Commerce Commission must certify a railroad is not in need of reorganization before the road can obtain Reconstruction Finance Corporation loans.

It would authorize equipment and maintenance loans and existing collateral requirements would be lifted, leaving the question of security up to the discretion of the RFC and the ICC.

Cotton Consumption In May Moderately Above That of April

WASHINGTON, (AP)—The Census Bureau reported cotton consumed during May totaled 425,684 bales of lint and 60,464 of linters, compared with 414,392 and 57,852 during April this year, and 669,665 and 72,325 during May last year.

Cotton on hand May 31 was reported held as follows:

In consuming establishments, 1,585,551 bales of lint and 258,337 of linters, compared with 1,703,045 and 270,821 on April 30 this year, and 1,814,701 and 282,103 on May 31 last year.

In public storage and at compresses, 10,058,430 bales of lint and 80,221 of linters, compared with 10,485,880 and 92,981 on April 30 this year, and 3,583,781 and 73,051 on May 31 last year.

Imports for May totaled 20,038 bales, compared with 19,142 in April this year, and 30,984 in May last year.

Exports for May totaled 193,002 bales of lint and 13,791 of linters, compared with 377,250 and 25,448 for April this year, and 323,736 and 22,419 for May last year.

Cotton spindles active during May numbered 21,341,750, compared with 21,786,054 during April this year, and 24,656,284 during May last year.

Barlow New Head Bankers Institute

LOUISVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Milton F. Barlow, Mankato, Minn., was elected President of the American Institute of Bankers at the closing session of its convention. Unopposed, Mr. Barlow succeeds Frank R. Curda of Chicago.

Harry R. Smith of San Francisco, also unopposed, was elected to succeed Mr. Barlow as Vice-President.

In the only contest, Mr. MacDonald Heebner of Scranton, Pa., was defeated for a place on the Board of Directors. Four directors were named. They were J. A. Reagan, Rocky Mount, N. C.; Elmer M. Volkenant, St. Paul, Minn.; David L. Colby, St. Louis, and Albert F. Newman, Providence, R. I.

Mexico Seeks Way To Regulate Peso

MEXICO CITY (AP)—Seeking a means of regulating the fluctuating peso, the Senate called up for debate a plan to vest in the Finance Minister authority to fix the internal rate of exchange.

In order to protect its diminishing gold reserve, the Central Bank of Mexico withdrew its gold reserve support of the peso when President Lazaro Cardenas issued his decree March 18 expropriating the foreign oil industry.

The peso, quoted normally at 3.60 to the dollar, has fluctuated since then at 4.60 to the dollar and less.

Alberta Defaults Payment On $2,000,000 Note Issue

EDMONTON, Alta. (CP)—S. J. Woodman, Secretary of the Alberta Provincial Treasurer's Department, said the Alberta Government had "technically defaulted" on a debenture issue of $2,000,000 bearing interest at 4 per cent due June 1.

"Payment of the issue has not been arranged yet," Mr. Woodman said. Whether it would fall into the same class as other isues on which the Alberta Government defaulted remained to be seen, he added.

The issue due June 1 was Alberta's first issue of debentures. Issued June 1, 1908, it was used to purchase the Bell telephone system, now the Alberta Government telephone system.

Three times previously the Alberta Government defaulted payment of debenture issues. The first was April 1, 1936, and totaled $2,846,000; the second Nov. 1, 1936, totaling $1,109,000, and the third June 1, 1936, totaling $1,650,000. Since expiration of their contract dates, interest at 50 per cent of the contract rate has been paid.

Chicago Stocks Up in Value

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Twenty-five representative stocks listed on the Chicago Stock Exchange had a market value at the close of business for the week ended June 11 of $633,727,750, an increase of $4,832,750, or 0.77 per cent, as compared with the market value of $628,895,000 at the close of the previous week, according to a compilation by Paul H. Davis & Co., members of the Chicago Stock Exchange.

New Peak Reported In Aircraft Sales

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

American aircraft companies deliveries in April touched a new high level for any month in history, according to official figures of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce.

Sales value was $14,217,259, an increase of 59.3 per cent over $8,924,719 in April, 1937. The highest previous monthly total was $13,327,019 in December, 1937.

The spurt in deliveries during April carried the four months' total to $46,140,702, an increase of 51.3 per cent over $30,491,511 in the like period of 1937 and the largest amount for any four months' period in history.

Speculation Limit In Grain Futures Proposed by CEA

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Exchange Administration proposed to limit speculative trading in grain futures.

Secretary of Agriculture Wallace said the limitations would not become effective until approved by the Commodity Exchange Commission and this would not be until after July 10, when the time for filing exceptions expires.

Limits would be fixed both on the net amount of futures which might be held by any one person and on the amount of trading any individual might do in a business day. There are no limits at present.

A 2,000,000-bushel limit was proposed for net long, or short, positions, except during the delivery month, when the limit would be 1,000,000 bushels. A spread position between markets or between futures of the same grain would be permitted up to 3,000,000 bushels.

Daily trading limits would correspond to those on net holdings, except that a person whose net position did not change more than 200,000 bushels during a business day could make daily purchases or sales, up to 3,000,000 bushels.

Mr. Wallace said the proposed order would apply to wheat, corn, oats, rye, barley and flaxseed. It would not apply to bonafide hedging transactions.

Tennessee Utility Directors Approve Power Lines Sale

KNOXVILLE, Tenn. (AP)—Directors of the Tennessee Public Srevice Company approved the purchase of its lines by the City of Knoxville and the TVA.

Knoxville City Council studied the final draft of the contract and will meet June 14 to vote authorization of signature.

Under the contract, the city and TVA will pay $8,035,000 for the properties instead of the previously announced price of $7,900,000. The city will pay $5,483,500 and the TVA $2,551,500. The city's part of the price is $108,500 higher than that originally given.

Stockholders of Tennessee Public Service Company and National Power and light, its parent company, still must vote their approval.

Japanese Internal 'Likin' Tax Levied In Shanghai Area

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI—China's champion nuisance tax, the internal transit duty known as "likin" which the National Government abolished in return for customs autonomy in 1931, has been brought back into the Shanghai area by the new Japanese-fostered Ta Tao (Great Way) municipal government which has now replaced the former Chinese Government of Greater Shanghai.

Foreigners point out that this means that they, together with the Chinese, must pay as ultimate consumers for this entirely illegal and unjustifiable levy which applies in many instances to commodities already subject to regular customs duties.

The taxes are mostly 5 per cent, with some running higher. A list of nearly 40 articles has been framed. Among the things included are gasoline, vegetables, fish, fuel, cotton, cloth, tea, sugar and herbs. There is also a slaughterhouse tax on cows, pigs and goats.

Additional to this are the "squeeze" extortions of Japanese sentries at the boundaries of the International Settlement and French Concession, this money apparently going into the pockets of those collecting it.

The result of these levies of course has been to put up the cost of living in Shanghai, increasing resentment on the part of foreigners who point out that the Sino-Japanese hostilities resulted in no conquest of themselves either here or elsewhere and that the Japanese military is not playing the game to take any measures detrimental to foreigners, either direct or through their Ta Tao Chinese regime.

Considerable discussion has been caused by action of the Japanese censors in the Chinese post office, who stopped a whole edition of the American-owned and edited Shanghai Evening Post containing an account of an attack by two Japanese civilans on a Briton in Hongkew. Protest was made to the American Consul-General by the editor and representations were made to the Japanese authorities. Foreigners insist the Japanese have no right to interfere with their mail in any category.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON 333 Washington St., Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE

FISHER & BROTHER—Moving, Storage, Carpet Cleaning, Packing, Shipping; at reasonable rates. Tel. Medallion 3-4800, 552 W. 43rd St., N. Y. C. Brooklyn Branch. Tel. Nevins 8-3400.

MOVING—LOCAL AND LONG DISTANCE. Fireproof warehouse storage of household effects. KAY FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE, 468 West 150th, N. Y. C. EDgecombe 4-1313.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAUL PHILIPOFF—Painting, inside and out; paperhanging; decorating. 103 Charles St., Boston. LAF. 6306.

PAYING GUESTS

GREENWOOD, VA.—Lovely country home open to those desiring temporary or permanent home; Christian Scientists preferred; ideal for children. Write MRS. ELIZABETH G. VANDENBERG.

MANCHESTER, N. H.—Lovely country view; home surroundings, home cooking, excellent for rest and study; prices reasonable. MRS. STAPLES, Lush Acres, R. F. D. #5.

The Clintonian

South Clinton Ave. Bay Shore, N. Y.
The Garden Spot of Long Island
Home hotel of refinement with all service. Delightfully situated near Bay and bathing beach. Thoroughly modern. Reasonable rates. Booklet. No bar.

WANTED—Paying Guests, beautiful modern home; country town, near Dover, N. H.; pleasant rooms; excellent cooking; reasonable. References exchanged. Box W1-4, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

AGENTS WANTED

POLMET, the wonderful polishing cloth that cleans all metals without liquid, paste or powder; approved by "Good Housekeeping Institute." Sells at 25c; Big Profits; sample free. F. C. Gale Co., Dept. 102, 15 Edinboro St., Boston, Mass.

APARTMENTS—FURNISHED

N. Y. C., 411 E. 53 Street — Sublet summer, reasonable, delightful garden apartment near river; piano; 24-hr. switchboard; room, bath, kitchenette. Coburn. Call supt., Wi. 2-7800.

CORSETIERES

A CORSET, CORSELETTE or BRASSIERE designed and fitted to your form will assure you comfort and also mold your figure to fit the present day fashions.
IDA GORDON
18 E. 53rd St., New York City Plaza 3-3318

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 805 Lexington Ave. (62nd St.), New York. Regent 4-2290.

EXCHANGE OF SERVICES

EX MILITARY MAN
Young World War Veteran interested in children can spend six weeks in the country without cost helping supervise free fresh air camp for boys. Knowledge I. D. R. essential. Write Box X-46, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

VOCAL TEACHER will assist housework in exchange room-board, small remuneration. Write Box N-8, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

FOLDING CHAIRS

CHAIRS FOLDING CHAIRS—Sell—Rent
Banquet and Bridge Tables
Phone Trowbridge 7823 Pettingill & Pear
272 Sidney St., Cambridge, Mass.

COAT RACKS, RENT AND SELL
JACKSON CHAIRS
27 Haymarket Sq., Boston CAP. 3633

FOR SALE OR RENT

BUNGALOW, season 1938; four people; furnished; corner lot, 60 by 60; mile from Old Orchard, Maine, 18 miles to Portland, Maine. Inquire MRS. W. J. HADFIELD, 123 Gedney Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.

FURNITURE FOR SALE

BRIDES and those about to furnish in city or country can obtain amazing values in SUPERB QUALITY FURNITURE; show room samples from the finest manufacturers, also contents from fine estates; new SIMMONS bedding, studio beds and divans. LLOYDS SALESROOMS, 239 E. 60th ST., N. Y. C.

FURRIERS

FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage, Repair, Remodel, Ready-to-wear.
345 7th Ave., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-3279

JEWELERS

VALUES guaranteed; 1 carat slightly imperfect ladies' plantinum diamond ring $150; also ladies' platinum finger ring about 3 carats diamonds $350; left on sale by private party, Mr. Halper, 181 Mass. Ave., Boston, Kenmore 1423.

WEDDING RING SHOP—Yellow and white gold; platinum and diamonds; $6 to $100. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston

PAYING GUESTS

THE BRIDGEWAY Leesville
On Salmon River.
A modern hotel of hospitality and charm; excellent cuisine. Sports. Rates, $22, $25, $27 weekly. American plan. Booklet.
W. C. ROOT, East Hampton, Conn.

SUMMER HOMES

AT BASS RIVER, Cape Cod, Mass.—For rent, attractive old Cape Cod cottage; 7 rooms and large screened piazza, fireplaces, separate guest house with sleeping porch, 2-car garage with private right of way to bathing beach. Phone CAP. 9143 (Boston).

DELIGHTFUL shore front summer home, six bedrooms, two baths; at Cornfield Point, Saybrook, Conn.; restricted, $600 season. Wilbur C. Root, East Haddam, Conn.

FOR RENT for season 1938, seven-room house, furnished; no table linen or blankets; close to beach, fine bathing; beautiful grove; fine location on Grand Ave., Ocean Park, Maine; two-car garage. Inquire MRS. W. J. HADFIELD, 123 Gedney Ave., Newburgh, N. Y.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Summer guests will be welcomed in the large, cool home of Mrs. Fletcher-Copp on Corey Hill, Andress, 31 York Terrace. Phone ASP. 9156.

ROOMS TO LET

BOSTON, 204 Huntington Ave., Apt 3
Single and Double rooms available now. Permanent or transient. Miss Parks. Com. 4659.

BOSTON—Comfortable rooms, visiting guests; near The Mother Church. MRS. CASWELL, 84 Gainsboro St., Tel. Circle 7702.

BOSTON, 465 Park Drive—Room and bath, twin beds; business people preferred. COM. 5753.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Good sized room, twin beds, next to bath, for 2 people, $3.50 apiece. Beacon Street. Asp. 4387.

N. Y. C.—Delightful, airy, corner room; cross ventilation, running water, home comforts; gentlemen. 255 West 108th. WILKE. ACademy 2-3075.

N.Y.C., 495 West End Ave. (Apt. 4N)—Single, double, attractively furnished; cool location, near church; moderate; kitchen privileges, SUs. 7-7625.

N. Y. C., 70th, 2025 Broadway (4-B)—Large sunny rooms; single-double; elevator, telephone, awnings; piano optional; transients, EN. 2-3718.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

YOUNG MAN 21 desirous of rendering service; experienced in bookkeeping, accounting, typing. Write Box G-15, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

ACCOUNTANT now employed desires change of position; grad. Univ. of Pittsburgh Bus. Administration; highest ref.; will go East or West. Box A-24, 420 Bessemer Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ATTENDANT-COMPANION to Christian Scientist; home maker; secretary; travel anywhere. MISS CLAY, 2025 Broadway, N. Y. C. EN. 2-3718.

SUMMER BOARD

CRISTAL LAKE LODGE, ENFIELD, N. H. REST RECREATION. REASONABLE. FOR PAMPHLET ADDRESS THE ABOVE, OR KENNETH HARBISON, 1537 BROOKLYN AVE., BROOKLYN N Y

SHADYKNOLL — Charming country estate near Shrewsbury River; ocean bathing from rooms, fishing, tennis, golfing, riding; excellent food private baths, $18-$25; booklet. Vanhorn Fairhaven, N. J.

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

FREE RECITAL—Sunday evening, JUNE 26, at 8:30, ROBERT MALONE, 1106 Carnegie Hall, N. Y. C. SING

Odd Lot-Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.)	400,000
Monday's volume	326,890
1938 volume to date	97,297,518
1937 volume to date	220,192,784

Rail Stocks Lead Moderate Upturn In Stock Market

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Rails led an afternoon rally in today's stock market and leading issues converted early losses of fractions to a point or so into advances of as much near the final hour.

Spurring the belated upturn was the decision of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to report out the R. F. C. rail lending bill, which had been previously pigeonholed, thus reviving hopes for passage of the measure which would furnish temporary relief for shaky roads.

Both rail bonds, weak during the forenoon, and carrier stocks which had held fairly well, ran up briskly for a few minutes. They lost climbing power eventually when it was reported the rail unions would continue their opposition to the R. F. C. bill.

Dealings picked up for a time, but soon resumed their sluggish pace. Transfers were at the rate of about 400,000 shares.

Prominent on the forward tilt were Santa Fe, Southern Pacific, Great Northern, Bethlehem Steel, U. S. Steel, Chrysler, Sears Roebuck, Montgomery Ward, Douglas Aircraft, Anaconda, Kennecott, Westinghouse, Allied Chemical, International Harvester and Union Carbide.

Some secondary railroad bonds rallied moderately today following decision of the Senate Banking and Currency Committee to report favorably a bill liberalizing Reconstruction Finance Corp. loans to ailing carriers.

Toward the approach of the final hour gains of major fractions to a point or more were shown by Southern Pacific 4½s of 1968, Southern Railway 5s, New York Central 4½s of 2013 "A," and Santa Fe 4s of 1995.

The remainder of the market followed the forenoon pattern of dullness, with the trend slightly lower for such issues as St. Paul 5s, Cleveland Union Terminal 5½s and Santa Fe convertible 4½s of 1948.

NEW YORK, June 14 (AP)—Curb market prices drifted slightly lower again today under light offerings concentrated principally in oils, metals and scattered industrials.

Losing minor fractions to nearly a point were Lake Shore Mines, International Petroleum, Gulf Oil, Creole Petroleum, Pittsburgh Plate Glass and Sherwin Williams. A number of usually active shares held their ground, including Electric Bond & Share and Cities Service.

Contesting the trend for small gains were Aluminum Co., and Arkansas Natural Gas.

Jacob Gruber Quits The SEC to Resume The Practice of Law

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Jacob Gruber, Assistant General Counsel to the Securities and Exchange Commission, has resigned his position with the SEC to form his own law firm. His resignation becomes effective Aug. 1.

Mr. Gruber was drafted from the New York State Attorney General's office to serve on the SEC in September, 1934, and has been associated with many important actions brought by the national regulatory body. The cases included those of Michael J. Meehan, the New York Mining Exchange and the securities division of the New York Produce Exchange, and he successfully pressed injunction suits against Rayon Industries, Inc.; the Eurydice Gold Mining Company, Inc., and the Stut zMotor Company, Inc.

Mr. Gruber was appointed an Assistant Attorney General by John J. Bennett, Jr., in April, 1931. While on the State's staff he successfully prosecuted 153 of the 154 cases assignde to him.

William O. Douglas, Chairman of the SEC, said in a letter to Mr. Gruber: "I hate to see you leave our service. You have rendered faithful service and have given unstintingly of your energies. Hence, I want to take this occasion to express my personal appreciation for the work you have done for the Commissoin and my sincere regret at your decision."

Wheat Prices Rise Sharply in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 14 (AP)—Wheat prices rose suddenly as much as 5¼ cents over early lows today as heavy buying induced by more pessimistic rust damage reports were received from the Southwest and West.

At 81½ for July and 82¼ for September, prices were almost four cents above yesterday's close.

Winnipeg July wheat soared 5 cents, the day's limit, at one stage.

Reports from Kansas City that Government-proposed purchases of flour for relief distribution will aggregate about 2,000,000 barrels also attracted attention.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

London—There was a marking down of prices in the giltedged section of the stock market following the announcement of the new Government defense loan. The new loan should be attractive to institutional purchasers and the transferring of funds into that issue is anticipated. Industrials moved irregularly, steel and electrical shares advancing while oil and mining issues sold off. Other sections of the list remained quiet although coppers eased.

Paris—Government bonds and international securities were in better demand at higher prices today. Suez Canal climbed almost 500 francs above Monday's close and rentes gained 50 to 55 centimes. Industrials remained steady and the Bank of France issue closed 30 francs down.

Liverpool—Poor milling inquiry for wheat and the absence of Italian purchases caused wheat futures to sag today and final quotations were 1½d to 2¼d net lower.

1938 High	1938 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
45	36¼	Abbott Lab (1.60a)	1	42	42	42	Jun 11
52	28	Acme Stl (1)	1	30	30	30	+1
10⅜	6¼	Adams Exp	3	7¾	7⅝	7¾	
20¾	14½	Adams-Millis (¾e)	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	M'y 26
23	16⅜	Addressog (1.40)	2	18½	18½	18½	Jun 11
2⅝	1⅝	Advance Rumely	4	2⅜	2¼	2⅜	Jun 13
58¼	40	Air Reduction (1a)	6	46½	45½	46¼	+ ¾
1¼	⅝	Air-Way El Appl	2	¾	⅝	⅝	M'y 27
13⅜	8¾	Alaska June (.60a)	22	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	
1⅜	⅞	Alleghany Corp	16	1	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
17⅜	6½	Alleghany pf xw	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun 11
17⅛	6½	Alleghan pf $30 ww	5	7	6⅝	7	+ ⅜
17¼	5	Alleghan pf $40 ww	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 2
17½	8	Alleghany pr pf	2	8½	8½	8½	— ½
21¾	11⅝	Allegheny Steel	2	13¾	13½	13½	— ⅜
9⅝	4½	Allen Industries	1	5¾	5¾	5¾	Jun 13
176½	124	Al Chem & Dye (6)	3	149	148½	148½	+3
9⅝	7	Allied Kid (⅜e)	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun 9
14⅝	8¾	Allied Mills (½e)	2	10½	10	10¾	+ ⅛
9⅜	4½	Allied Strs	8	5½	5¼	5½	+ ⅛
53½	38	Allied St pf (5)	5	42½	41½	41½	Jun 9
51¾	34½	Allis-Ch Mfg (¾e)	24	41¼	39¼	41¼	+1⅝
15¼	11¼	Alpha P Cem (1)	1	12½	12½	12½	Jun 6
3⅜	1¼	Amal Leather	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
24	10	Amal Leather pf	2	15	15	15	Jun 10
72½	55	Amerada Corp (2)	2	60	59	59	
66	49	Am Ag ChDel (2¼e)	*1	50½	50½	50½	—1½
17¼	10	Am Bk Note (.60e)	2	16	16	16	— ⅛
42½	23¼	Am Br Shoe (¼e)	1	29¾	29¾	29¾	— ¼
91½	70¾	Am Can (4)	2	87	87	87	— ¼
167	160¼	Am Can pf (7)	1	166	166	166	+1¾
27½	12⅝	Am Car & Fdy	1	16	15½	16	+ ¼
50	27	Am Car&F pf (2½e)	3	30½	30	30	—1
17⅝	9½	Am Ch&Cable (.40e)	6	11	10¾	10⅞	— ¼
100½	89½	Am Ch&Cbl pf (5)	1	90	90	90	Jun 4
110	88½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	103½	103½	103½	Jun 13
8½	4½	Am Colortype	4	6	6	6	Jun 10
13¾	9	Am Coml Alco	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun 11
16¾	8¼	Am Crystal Sug	1	9	9	9	Jun 11
4¾	2½	Am Encaus Tiling	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
6½	4	Am European	1	¾	⅝	⅝	
4⅝	2¼	Am & For Power	4	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
19⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	4	14½	14¼	14½	Jun 6
25⅛	13⅛	Am & F P $7 pf	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
11½	5⅛	Am & F P 2 pf	1	8	8	8	Jun 13
12	2	Am-Hawaii SS (1)	2	10	10	10	Jun 2
4⅜	2	Am Hide & Leather	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	— ⅛
26	12	Am Hide & L pf	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 10
37¾	30¾	Am Home Pr (2.40)	1	35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	— 1⅛
2⅛	1½	Am Ice	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	
18	13¾	Am Ice pf (1e)	1	18	18	18	Jun 8
7⅞	4½	Am International	8	4½	4¾	4⅞	
23½	12⅜	Am Locomotive	2	15	14¾	15	
74½	45	Am Locomot pf	1	65⅝	65⅝	65⅝	Jun 10
14½	10	Am M & Fdy (.40e)	2	13½	12¾	13⅛	
5¼	2⅜	Am M & Met	1	3	3	3	
38¾	23	Am Metal (½e)	2	29¾	29¼	29¼	Jun 13
105½	99½	Am Met 6% pf (6)	3	105	105	105	Jun 9
7¾	3¼	Am Pow & Lt	6	5	4⅞	5	
40½	18	Am P&L $6pf(2¼k)	2	31½	31	31	—1¼
33	16⅛	Am P&L $5pf(1⅞k)	2	26½	26½	26½	— ½
14¼	9	Am Rad & St S	18	10⅝	10⅜	10⅝	+ ¼
22⅞	13⅛	Am Roll Mill	15	14⅞	14½	14¾	
78	58	Am Roll M pf (4½)	*1	66½	66½	66½	+ ⅛
20⅞	15⅜	Am Saf Raz (1.60)	1	16	16	16	Jun 11
14¼	7⅛	Am Seating	1	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	Jun 15
56¾	28½	Am Smelt&R (1¾e)	22	34⅞	34½	34⅞	+1⅛
131	103	Am Smelt&R pf (7)	9	119¼	118	118	+1½
52	45¾	Am Snuff Co (3a)	1	51	51	51	Jun 13
34¾	15⅝	Am Stl Fdrs	13	19⅞	18½	19¼	+ ⅞
11¾	6⅛	Am Stores	1	7	7	7	Jun 11
12¾	12	Am Stove	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun 13
31	21½	Am Sug Ref (1¼e)	1	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	
117⅛	101⅜	Am Sug pf (7)	1	102¼	102¼	102¼	— ¼
149¾	111	Am Sumat Tob (1a)	1	17½	17½	17½	Jun 4
72⅛	58	Am Tel & Tel (9)	*13	129¾	129½	129¾	— ¾
73¼	58¾	Am Tobacco (5)	2	66½	66¼	66½	
140¼	130	Am Tobacco pf (6)	12	69½	69¼	69½	+ ½
7⅞	3⅞	Am Type Fdrs	1	137½	137½	137½	Jun 13
13½	6	Am Wat Wks	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
86	68	Am W W 1 pf (6)	15	85⅜	85	85½	— ¼
5⅝	3¼	Am Woolen	1	73	73	73	Jun 9
35¾	23⅜	Am Wool pf	1	4	4	4	Jun 13
8½	4⅜	Am Zinc L & S	6	31	30½	30½	— ½
40	25	Am Zinc pr pf	1	5	5	5	
36¾	21	Anaconda	4	25¼	25	25	M'y 26
50	29	Anaconda W & C	45	24	23½	24	+ ⅞
18	10¾	Anchor Hoc Gl(.30e)	1	30	30	30	Jun 13
19	10	Andes Copper	1	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	Jun 10
3	3⅛	A P W Paper	2	11½	11½	11½	Jun 9
30¼	20	Arch-Dan-M (¾e)	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
100½	82	Armour Del pf (7)	1	22	22	22	Jun 9
6⅞	3⅞	Arm Ill	1	903¼	90¾	90¾	Jun 13
72	28⅛	Arm Ill pr pf	3	43⅛	43¼	43¼	— ¼
94½	50	Arm Ill pf	1	35½	35½	35½	Jun 11
39	24½	Armstrong Cork	1	50	50	50	Mar19
7¾	5½	Arnold Const (½e)	4	27⅞	27¼	27¼	— ¼
5½	2½	Artloom Corp	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 11
8¾	4	Assd Dry Goods	2	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	Jun 7
69	52	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	9	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	+ ⅛
68¼	68¼	Assd D G 2pf(13¾k)	2	52	52	52	M'y 12
35	27	Associates Inv (2)	1	68¾	68¼	68¼	Mar 5
42	22¼	Atch T & S F (2g)	1	28½	28½	28½	M'y 27
72	40	Atch T & S F pf (5)	28	26	24¼	25⅞	+ ⅞
27¾	14	Atl Cst Line (1½g)	5	40	40	40	— ¼
7¾	4¼	Atl G & W Indus	3	17	16¼	17	+1
14½	6½	Atl G & W In pf	2	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	Jun 10
24	17¾	Atl Refining (1)	2	8⅞	7½	8½	Jun 9
107¼	101⅞	Atl Refining pf (4)	4	20¾	20¼	20¾	
97⅝	53¼	Atlas Corp (¾e)	2	106	106	106	Jun 13
43	38⅞	Atlas Corp pf (3)	8	6¼	6⅛	6¼	
48	36	Atlas Powder (1e)	8	41⅝	41⅝	41⅝	Jun 8
7⅞	4½	Atlas Tack	8	40	39½	40	+3½
6½	2½	Auburn Auto	1	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	Jun 7
3½	2¼	Aust Nichols	2	2¾	2¾	2¾	
4⅝	2½	Aviation Corp	1	2½	2½	2½	M'y 31
			6	3¾	3½	3½	— ¼

B

10¾	5	Bald Loco ct	8	6¾	6½	6⅝	— ⅛
10⅞	4	Balt & Ohio	52	5⅝	4¾	4⅞	— ⅛
13¾	5½	Balt & Ohio pf	9	6¾	6	6¼	+ ⅛
34	29	Bangor & Ar (2½)	1	30⅝	30⅝	30⅝	— ⅜
19	12⅛	Barber Asphalt	2	15⅞	15⅝	15⅝	
10½	5	Barker Bros	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun 8
16⅜	10⅛	Barnsdall Oil (1)	9	12⅞	12¾	12⅞	
12¾	9	Bayuk Cigar (¾e)	2	10¾	10¾	10¾	Jun 9
17¾	11⅜	Beatrice Cream (1a)	1	15¼	15¼	15¼	Jun 11
96½	90½	Beau Crm pf ww (5)	1	93	93	93	Jun 13
103⅞	94½	Beech-NutPack (4a)	1	101	101	101	M'y 23
83	77¾	Belding-Hem (⅜e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun 8
14⅞	8⅝	Belg N R pf (3.27g)	1	77¾	77¾	77¾	Mar19
19	15¼	Bendix Aviat	2	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¾
40½	26⅞	Benef Ind Ln (.85e)	*1	17½	17½	17½	
65⅞	39¾	Best & Co (1.62½e)	1	31	31	31	— ¼
16½	12⅞	Beth Steel	37	44¾	42½	44¼	+1½
98½	75	Beth Steel 5½pf(1)	7	13	13	13	
28	17⅛	Beth Steel 7%pf(7)	1	85	85	85	+ ⅜
17⅞	9¾	Bigelow-Sanford	2	18	17¾	18	Jun 10
15½	10⅛	Black & Decker	2	12¾	12¾	12¾	
35½	20½	Blaw-Knox	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun 13
30	15⅝	Boeing Airplane	2	23	22¼	23	+ ½
13⅞	9	Bohn Al & Brass	1	18	18	18	+ ⅜
19⅝	15	Bond Strs	1	9¼	9¼	9¼	Jun 13
28½	16½	Borden Co (.70e)	5	15¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
4¾	2	Borg-Warner	7	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
22¼	14	Boston & Maine	3	2½	2	2⅛	+ ⅛
10⅞	5⅜	Bower Roll Bear	2	14¾	14¾	14¾	Jun 10
26¼	12¾	Bridgeport Brass	5	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	+ ⅛
30½	20	Briggs Mfg (1¼e)	4	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	— ⅛
34	28	Briggs & Strat (¾e)	1	26	26	26	Jun 11
23¼	11⅝	Bristol-Myers (2.40)	1	33	33	33	+ ½
9¾	3⅝	Bklyn & Q Trans	1	1½	1½	1½	
13⅜	5⅜	Bklyn & Q Tr pf	3	¼	6½	6½	— ½
37	16¾	Bklyn-Man Tr pf	3	8¾	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
21½	10⅛	Bklyn-M Tr pf (6)	3	26	26	26	—1½
41	27¾	Bklyn Un Gas	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	Jun 10
10	5½	Brown Shoe (1e)	3	27⅞	27¾	27¾	Jun 11
9¾	5⅞	Brunswick-Balke	1	7	7	7	
6⅜	3¼	Bucyrus-Erie	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
5⅜	3	Budd Mfg	2	4	4	4	— ⅛
20	13¼	Budd Wheel	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
33¼	15⅛	Bullard Co	1	13½	13½	13½	—1⅛
9½	6¾	Bulova Watch (4)	1	19¼	19	19⅛	— ⅛
20¼	14½	Burling Mills (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun 13
3½	1½	Burr Add Mch (.30e)	3	15⅛	15	15	— ⅛
11	4½	Bush Terminal	2	2	1⅞	2	Jun 8
8⅜	5⅝	Bush Term 7% deb	1	5	5	5	Jun 11
22	16⅝	Butler Bros	3	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
4⅜	2⅜	Butler Bros pf (1½)	1	18	18	18	Jun 7
11⅜	6	Butte Cop & Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 13
19¾	13	Byers (A M) Co	1	8½	8½	8½	Jun 10
		Byron Jackson (¾e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 13

C

24½	15½	Calif Packing (1a)	1	18¼	18¼	18¼	Jun 13
49¼	45	Calif Pack pf (2½)	1	47¼	47¼	47¼	Apr 26
2½	1	Callahan Z-Lead	4	1¼	1¼	1¼	
10⅜	5¼	Calumet & Hec	4	6½	6	6½	+ ⅛
13⅜	8⅜	Campbell Wyant	2	9⅞	9¾	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅜	13⅛	Can Dry G Ale	7	15½	15¼	15⅜	+ ⅛
8½	5	Canad Pacific	8	5½	5⅜	5½	
36	21	Cannon Mills(1¾e)	2	25	25	25	Jun 11
7¼	4½	Capital Ad A	1	5½	5½	5½	M'y 26
18	12⅜	Carpenter Stl(.20e)	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun 13
4½	2½	Carrier&&Gen(.10e)	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun 13
97½	62½	Case (J I) Co	1	77	77	77	Jun 11
55½	29⅝	Caterpil Tract (1e)	3	39⅝	39	39⅝	
106	100½	Caterp Tract pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun 2
94	92	Celanese Corp	10	11⅞	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅜
25½	12½	Celanese pr pf (7)	1	94	94	94	Jan 12
28	20	Celotex Corp	2	18	18	18	Jun 10
4½	2	Cent Foundry	1	22	21	21	—1
11	7	Cent R R N J	1	2⅝	2½	2½	— ⅛
8¼	4	Cent Violeta Sug	1	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	Jun 13
5½	3¼	Century Rib M	1	4¾	4¼	4¼	— ¼
46½	26¼	Cerro de Pas (2e)	9	34	33½	34	+ ½
8⅜	4½	Certain-teed Prod	3	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	Jun 13
30½	18	Champ Pap & F	2	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
12¼	6½	Checker Cab	1	6	6	6	
38½	23½	Ches & Ohio (1¾e)	25	33½	23	23½	+ ¼
89	70	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	80½	80½	80½	M'y 27
48½	27½	Chi & E Ill	21	30¼	28¾	30¼	+1½
3¾	1½	Chi & E Ill pf	5	½	½	½	M'y 16
1¾	¾	Chi & N West	12	2¼	1⅞	2¼	Jun 13
4¾	2	Chi & N West pf	4	⅞	⅞	⅞	
1¼	½	Chi Great West	7	18⅞	18½	18½	— ⅛
5⅜	2⅝	Chi Great W pf	2	¾	¾	¾	M'y 31
14	8⅝	Chi Mail Order	1	21½	21½	21½	Jun 13
1	½	Chi M St P & P	1	10	10	10	Jun 2
1⅞	¾	Chi M St P & P pf	2	½	½	½	Jun 13
12⅞	6⅞	Chi Pneu Tool	2	⅞	⅞	⅞	
32½	22	Chi Pn T cv pf (3)	2	10⅜	10¼	10⅜	+ ⅜
40¼	37⅜	ChiPneuT pr pf(2½)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	Jun 9
1¼	⅝	Chi Rock Is & Pac	1	37⅝	37⅝	37⅝	Jun 9
2½	1	C R I & Pac 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun 8
2⅞	1½	C R I & Pac 7% pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun 8
12¾	8	Chi Yell Cab (⅝e)	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	Jun 13
16¾	12	Chickasha Cot(⅜e)	1	8¼	8¼	8¼	
5⅞	3¼	Childs Co	1	13½	12½	13½	Jun 6
63⅛	38⅜	Chrysler Corp (½e)	60	41⅝	40½	41⅜	+1⅜

13½	10	City Ice&Fuel(.80e)	*1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
3¾	2	City Stores	5	2½	2½	2½	
24	10⅝	Clark Equip	2	14	13⅞	13⅝	Jun 10
26½	15¼	Clev Graph Br (¼e)	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	M'y 28
45⅝	32½	Climax Moly(.30e)	4	38½	38	38	— ½
15½	10½	Cluett Peabdy(.40e)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	— ⅜
136	105½	Coca-Cola (1e)	2	125	125	125	Jun 13
60	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	59	59	59	Jun 13
11⅞	7½	Colgate-Palm-P	3	8½	8¼	8½	+ ¼
78	54	Colg-Palm-P pf (6)	1	85½	85½	85½	Jun 10
20	9½	Collins & Aik (¾e)	1	18¾	18¾	18¾	Jun 11
22¼	13½	Col Fuel & Iron	1	11	11	11	
21¼	13	Col Br'cast A (.65e)	2	15½	15½	15½	Jun 13
9⅜	5½	Col Br'cast B (.65e)	1	15	15	15	Jun 13
79	57	Colum G & El	16	6	5⅞	5⅞	— ⅛
15½	9	Col G&E pf A (6)	1	60	60	60	Jun 13
34	27½	Colum Pict vtc (1)	2	10¼	10¼	10¼	— ¾
76	53¾	Colum Pict pf (2¾)	1	32½	32½	32½	Jun 9
38¾	23	Colum Carbon (4)	1	70	70	70	— ¼
95½	84	Coml Credit (4)	6	30½	30	30¼	— ¾
44¾	31½	Coml Cred pf (4¼)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun 8
100½	90	Coml Invest Tr (4)	2	35⅞	35½	35½	+ ½
10	5⅞	Coml I T cv pf(4¼)	1	100½	100½	100½	Jun 11
5	1	Coml Solvents	1	70	70	70	M'y 31
45	25	Com'with & South	20	1⅞	1¼	1⅜	
28	22½	Com & So pf (2¼k)	13	40	37½	37½	—2½
7⅛	3⅞	Com'with Ed (1¼)	17	24½	23⅞	24½	+ ⅛
24½	15	Conde Nast	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun 8
8	6	Congoleum-Nairn	1	16¾	16¾	16¾	
19½	11	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	M'y 28
8	4¼	Consol Aircraft	7	15⅜	14¾	15⅛	+ ⅛
26⅞	17	Consol Cigar (¾e)	2	6½	6½	6½	Jun 10
98¼	88⅞	Cons Edison (1e)	33	23⅞	23½	23⅝	— ⅛
1⅞	1	Consol Edison pf (5)	1	96	96	96	— ⅛
6¾	4½	Consol Film Ind	1	1½	1½	1½	
5¾	2⅞	Consol F I pf (¼k)	1	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	Jun 9
10	7	Cons Laundries	1	3½	3½	3½	
101⅛	98¾	Consol Oil (.80)	9	8¼	8⅛	8¼	
7½	2⅝	Consol Oil pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 7
⅞	¼	Consol R R Cuba pf	1	3½	3½	3½	Jun 9
25	2¼	Consol Textile	8	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun 1
22	10	Consol'n Coal pf	8	10¼	10¼	10¼	Jun 9
86½	78	Consum Pw pf(4½)	1	86½	86½	86½	Jun 1
16⅜	9¾	Container Corp	1	86½	86½	86½	Jun 1
19½	8⅜	Cont Bak A	3	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	+ ⅛
2⅜	1¼	Cont Bak B	9	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅜
87½	66½	Cont Bak pf (8)	3	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
45¾	36½	Cont Can (1e)	1	82	82	82	Jun 13
111	107	Cont Can pf (4½)	1	38¾	38¾	38¾	— ⅛
9⅝	6¼	Cont Diam Fib	1	110¼	110¼	110¼	Jun 13
32	21¼	Cont Ins (1.60a)	1	6⅝	6⅜	6⅜	Jun 10
1¾	⅞	Cont Motors	2	27⅞	27¾	27¾	— ¼
34⅜	21¼	Cont Oil Del (½e)	12	⅞	⅞	⅞	
16½	10	Cont Steel	7	27	26½	27	+ ⅜
65½	53	Corn Products (3)	1	11	11	11	Jun 3
166½	162	Corn Prod pf (7)	1	64½	64½	64½	+ ⅛
4¾	2¾	Coty Inc	1	164	164	164	Jun 8
30	19	Crane Co	3	3	3	3	Jun 13
98	85	Crane Co cv pf (5)	3	24	23⅞	24	+ ⅛
25	21⅝	Cream of Wh(1½e)	2	88½	88½	88½	—1¼
10½	5¼	Crosley Radio	1	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	
38⅞	22¼	Crown Cork & S	1	7

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Guaranty Wrests Control of C. & O. Away From Young

BALTIMORE, June 14 (AP)—Acting swiftly just a few minutes after three new members were named, the Chesapeake Corporation board of directors voted today to dissolve the corporation at the "earliest practicable moment."

The move came at regular meeting of the middle holding company of the Van Sweringen rail empire. At the special meeting just prior to the regular, a group including the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, third largest bank in the country, wrested control of the corporation from Robert R. Young, Cleveland financier.

The action, at a much-adjourned special meeting of the corporation, centered about election of one director to fill a vacancy and creation of two new directorships. Men opposing Mr. Young filled all three posts, Earl Bailie, New York investment banker; John B. Hollister, Cincinnati Attorney; and John L. Dickinson, Charleston, W. Va., banker.

Bailie Margin Large

Mr. Young's group held 184,350 shares, representing 1,324 stockholders while the group headed by Mr. Bailie had 1,305,819 shares representing 12 proxies and two individuals here for the meeting. The vote on Mr. Bailie's election to the regular vacancy was by that margin.

Included in proxies held by the Bailie group were 780,100 shares of Chesapeake stock held by Guaranty under the indenture as security for bonds of Alleghany Corporation, top holding company in the financial structure.

Mr. Young controls Alleghany and last week lost a New York court fight to prevent Guaranty voting its stock at this meeting.

Mr. Young proposed Col. Leonard P. Ayres, Cleveland, for the post to which Bailie was named. Mr. Young protested elections of persons nominated by the opposing group, saying he hoped and believed that "this corporation will have but a short life, perhaps two or three weeks."

Fight Academic

The Cleveland financier added he felt those proposed by him knew affairs of the corporation better and would be able to expedite its dissolution.

Chesapeake Corporation held nominal control of the Chesapeake & Ohio Railway, most profitable of the Van Sweringen setup, through the 34 per cent of stock it owned.

Both sides indicated, however, that the Chesapeake Corporation fight had become largely academic since Chesapeake Corporation's minority holdings of C. & O. stock were rendered at least temporarily impotent by an unprecedented vote of individual stockholders of the road in favor of management control.

On May 19, Mr. Bailie, Mr. Hollister and Mr. Dickinson were elected to the railway board.

Dividend Declarations

Company	Regular Rate	Period	Payable	Holdrs. of Record
Allen Electric & Equipment Co	2½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Attleboro Gas Light Corp	12	Q	July 1	June 15
Automatic Instrument Co	20c	..	June 30	June 21
Automatic Instrument Co 6% pf	60c	S	June 30	June 21
Automatic V Mch	12½c	Q	July 1	June 20
Beatrice Gold M Ltd	5c	..	Aug. 20	July 29
Boston Herald-Traveler Corp	25c	..	July 1	June 22
Brantford Cordage Co Ltd $1.30 1st pf	32½c	Q	July 15	June 20
Burkart (F) Mfg Co $2.20 pf	55c	Q	July 1	June 20
Cannon Shoe Co 5½% pf	68¾c	Q	July 1	June 21
Chicago Daily News Inc	50c	S	July 1	June 20
Chicago Daily News Inc $7 pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Colonial Finance Co (Lima Ohio)	25c	Q	July 1	June 18
Cons M & Smelt Ltd	50c	S	July 15	June 20
Cottrell (C B) & Sons Co 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 20
Di Giorgio Fruit Corp $3 pfd	$1.50	S	July 1	June 17
Eaton & Howard Mgt Fund A1	20c	..	June 25	June 13
Eaton & Howard Mgt Fund B	20c	..	June 25	June 15
Eaton & Howard Mgt Found F	10c	..	June 25	June 13
Endicott-Johnson	75c	Q	July 1	June 23
Endicott-John pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 23
Fulton Industrial Secur	25c	..	June 15	June 8
Globe Hoist Co	12½c	..	June 15	June 10
Hilton-Davis Chamical Co	25c	Q	June 30	June 20
Do $1.50 pf	37½c	Q	June 30	June 20
Hussmann Ligonier Co 5½% conv pf	68¾c	Q	June 30	June 20
Ins Co of No Amer	$1	S	July 15	June 30
Intercolonial Coal Co Ltd	$3	S	July 2	June 22
Do 8% pf	$4	S	July 2	June 22
Inaerlake S S Co	25c	..	July 1	June 18
International Vitamin Corp	7½c	..	June 22	June 17
La Salle Extension University 7% pf	$1.75	Q	July 1	June 20
Lerner Stores Co pf	50c	Q	July 15	July 1
Mich Bakeries Inc	10c	..	July 15	July 5
Middlesex Wat Co 7% pf	$3.50	S	July 1	June 24
Mid-West Rubber Reclaiming Co	25c	..	June 25	June 15
Molybdenum Corp of America	30c	..	June 30	June 23
Montana-DakotaUt	10c	..	July 1	June 15
Montana-Dakota Util 6% pf	$1.50	Q	July 1	June 15
Montana-Dakota Util 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 15
Morris Plan Bk of New Haven (Conn)	$2	Q	June 30	June 20
Nation Wide Securities (Md.)	1c	..	July 1	June 15
Niagara Falls Smelting & Refing Corp	25c	Q	June 30	June 15
Onomea Sugar Co	10c	S	June 20	June 10
Ohahang Rug, Ltd	10c	..	June 25	June 17
Providence Bldg Co	$2	S	June 14	June 10
Pure Oil 5% cv pf	$1.25	Q	July 1	June 10
Reliable Fire Insur Co (Dayton, Ohio)	60c	Q	July 1	June 27
Rubenstein (Helena) A	25c	Q	July 1	June 20
San-Nap-Pak Mfg. 70c pf	17½c	Q	June 30	June 20
Schwartz (B) Cigar Corp $2 pf	50c	Q	June 25	June 15
Selected Amer Shares Inc	15c	S	June 30	June 24
Sierra Pacific Power 6% pf	$1.50	Q	Aug. 1	July 20
Stedman Bros, Ltd	15c	Q	July 2	June 20
Stedman Bros, Ltd 6% conv pf	75c	Q	July 2	June 20
Stokely Bros & Co. cv pf	43¾c	Q	July 1	June 16
Stokely Bros & Co cv cv pf	43¾c	Q	July 1	June 16
Taylor-Colquitt	50c	..	June 30	June 20
United Fruit Co	75c	Q	July 15	June 23
U S Elec Lt & Pwr Sh Inc (Md) vot shs	½c	..	July 1	June 15
Utah - Idaho Sugar Co A pf	15c	Q	June 30	June 18
Viau Ltd 5% pf	$1.25	Q	July 2	June 20
Victor Chem Works	15c	Q	June 30	June 23
Wabasso Cotton Co Ltd	25c	Q	July 2	June 18

Treasury Statement

WASHINGTON, June 14 (AP)—The position of the Treasury on June 11: Receipts $25,903,383.14; expenditures $18,740,572.13; working balance $1,857,677,821.77; customs receipts for the month $7,855,587.52. Receipts for the fiscal year (since July 1) $5,636,808,962.90; expenditures $7,181,106,805.55, including $2,028,934,406.15 of emergency expenditures; excess of expenditures $1,544,297,842.65; gross debt $37,378,423.37, an increase of $96,190.39 above the previous day; gold assets $12,944,531,394.07.

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00 p. m.

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	3⅜s '43-40 June	106.26	106.25	106.26
1	3⅜s '47-43	110.23	110.23	110.23
1	3¼s '45-43	110.2	110.2	110.2
2	3¼s '46-44	110.3	110.2	110.3
1	4s '54-44	114.19	114.19	114.19
2	2⅞s '47-45	106.16	106.16	106.16
4	3s 48-46	108.2	108.2	108.2
1	3½s 49-46	108.22	108.2	108.22
2	4¼s '52-47	118.30	118.28	118.28
75	2¼s 51-48	104.21	104.20	104.21
15	2½s '53-49	101.28	101.26	101.28
1	2¾s '54-51	103.11	103.11	103.11
27	3s '55-51	106.12	106.9	106.11
6	2⅞s '60-55	103.31	103.30	103.31
7	2¾s '59-56	102.22	102.22	102.22

Federal Farm Mortgages

2	3s '47-42	106.12	106.12	106.12
1	3s '49-44	106.12	106.12	106.12

Home Owners' Loan

8	2¾s '49-39	103.4	103.4	103.4
1	2¼s '44-42	104.11	104.11	104.11
3	3s '52-44	106.14	106.14	106.14

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
2	Alleghany 5s '50	25	25	25
26	Allis Chalm 4s '52	105	105	105
1	Am & For P25s 2030	50½	50½	50½
4	At T&T 5½s '43	113⅛	113	113
3	Am T&T 3¾s '66	102⅞	102¾	102¼
13	Am T&T 3¼s '61	102⅞	102¾	102⅞
2	Am WW&E 6s '75	94	94	94
14	Anaconda Cop 4½s'50	105	104⅝	104⅝
26	Ang C Nitra deb '67	30	30	30
3	Arm Del 4s '55	93¾	93½	93½
1	AT&SF 4s '05	101¼	101	101¼
1	AT&SF 3½ 4s '95 st	79⅞	79⅞	79⅞
26	AT&SF cv 4½s '48	92⅞	91¾	92⅜
10	A C Line 1st 4s '52	70¼	70¼	70¼
1	A C Line 4½s '64	54	54	54
3	Atl&Dan 1st 4s '48	23½	23½	23½
18	B&O rfg 6s '95	19½	18⅞	19½
24	B&O 1st 5s '48	40	38¾	40
21	B&O rfg 5s '95	18½	17¼	18⅛
18	B&O 5s '96 F	17¼	16¾	17¼
25	B&O 5s 2000 D	17¼	16½	17⅛
35	B&O cv 4½s '60	14½	13¾	14¼
22	B&O 4s '48	37½	36½	37½
1	B&O4sPLE&WV '41	29¼	29¼	29¼
16	B&O 5s S W '50	23⅜	23	23⅜
1	Bell TPa 5s '48B	117½	117½	117½
5	Bell TPa 5s '60 C	128¼	128¼	128¼
10	Beth Stl 4½s '60	103¾	103¼	103¾
15	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	97¼	97	97¼
15	Beth Stl 3½s '52	91⅜	91½	91¾
10	Boston&Me 5s '67	22¾	22	22¼
5	Bost&Me 4¾s JJ '61	20¾	19½	19½
3	Boston&Me 5s '65	23	22¾	22¾
6	Bkly Man T 4½s '66	55½	55	55
5	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	106¼	106¼	106¼
4	Bkly U Gas 5s '50	60	59½	59½
5	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	88⅞	88⅞	88⅞
4	Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	116¼	116¼	116¼
7	Can Nat 5s '56	115⅝	115⅝	115⅝
6	Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	114¼	114	114
2	Can Nor 6½s '46	124¼	124¼	124¼
9	Can Pacv 4½s '46	95¼	95	95¼
4	Can Pac 4½s '60	90	89¾	89¾
14	Cars&Fdry 4½s '52	100½	99¾	99¾
1	Cen Foundry 6s '41	95	95	95
2	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	95⅞	95⅝	95⅞
2	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	105¾	105¾	105¾
12	Cen Pac 5s '60	37	35¾	37
6	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	23	23	23
1	CenSteel 8s '41	115½	115½	115½
1	Certain-td 5½s '48	59	59	59
2	Champion P&F 4¾s'50	96½	96½	96½
14	C&O 3½s '96 D	92½	92¼	92¼
5	CB&Q rfg 5s '71 A	77¼	77	77
11	CB&Q 4½s '77	69½	69	69½
6	CB&Q 4s Ill '49	94	93¾	93¾
5	CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	89	89	89
20	Chi & E Ill 5s '51	10	10	10
5	Chic Gt West 4s '59	16½	16	16½
33	CMSP&P 5s '75 A	8⅛	8	8
24	CMSP&P a] 5s 2000	3	2¾	3
5	Chi&NW 6½s '36	16	16	16
1	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	16¼	16¼	16¼
4	Chi & NW 4½s 2037	8	8	8
3	Chi & NW 3½s '61	14	13¾	14
22	CRI & P 4½s '52A	6¼	6⅛	6¼
3	C R I & P 4s '88	16½	16½	16½
3	C R I & P rfg 4s '34	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜
4	C T H & SE inc 5s '60	36½	36	36½
2	Ch Un Sta 4s '63D	105	105	105
1	Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63	103	103	103
4	Ch & W Ind s4 '52	82½	82½	82½
14	Cinn Gas & El 3¼s '66	106⅝	106⅛	106⅛
2	Cin Un Term 3½s '71	107	106¾	106¾
3	CCC&StL 4½s '77	43	42½	42½
3	Clev Cl Iron 4½s '50	106	106	106
8	ClevUnTerm 5½s '72	86	85	85
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	78⅛	78⅛	78⅛
2	ClevUnTerm4½s77C	73⅞	73¾	73⅞
4	Col & So 4½s 80	36⅛	36	36
5	Columbia G 5s 52 May	87⅞	87¾	87¾
7	Colmbia G 5s 1861	86⅞	86⅝	86⅝
3	Col Ry Pw&I4s65	107¾	107¾	107¾
6	Com'l Cred 3¼s 51	99⅛	99¼	99⅛
19	Com'l Cred 2¾s 42	102	101⅞	102
2	Comwlth Ed 4½s 56	111½	111½	111½
10	Comwlth Ed 4s 81	107⅝	107⅝	107⅝
2	Conn R&L4½s 51st	107¾	107¾	107¾
32	Con Edis 3¼s 46	103¾	103½	103½
24	Con Edis 3½s '58	101¾	101½	101½
8	Con Oil 3½s 51	99¼	99¼	99¼
8	Sonsum Pow 3¾s 65	108	108	108
3	Consum Pow 3½s 70	104¾	104¾	104¾
4	Consum Uw 3½s 67	105	104½	104½
3	Consum Pow 3½s 66	102½	102½	102½
5	Crown Cork 4s 50	102	102	102
1	Crown Will 6s 51	105	105	105
4	Cuba No Ry 5½s 42	32½	32½	32½
1	Cuba RR 5s 52	37¾	37¾	37¾
27	Del & Hud rfg 4s 43	31	30⅜	30⅜
9	D & R G 4s 36	8¾	8¾	8¾
1	D & R G W 5s 55 Asd	4½	4½	4½
1	D & R G West 5s 78	6½	6½	6½
3	Det Ed 4s 65	110¼	110¼	110¼
16	Elect Auto Lite 4s 52	100¾	100½	100½
10	Erie rfg 5s 67	12⅞	11¾	11¾
5	Erie gen lien 4s '96	21	21	21
11	Fla E Cst 5s '74	5	4¾	4¾
13	Gen Mot Accept 3s '46	104½	104⅜	104½
12	Gen MotAccept3¼s'51	104¼	104	104
5	Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49	40	39½	39½
13	Goodrich 6s '45	83	82½	83
10	Goodyr T&R 5s '57	105¼	105¼	105½
5	Gt Nor 1st 4½s '61	99	99	99
12	Gt Nor 4s '46 G	80	79½	80
2	Gt Nor 4s '46 H	73	73	73
6	Gt Nor 3⅜s '67	62¼	62	62¼
9	Gulf St Util 4s '66	104¼	104	104¼
1	Hocky V 4½s '99	110	110	110
6	Hous Oil Tex 5½s '40	102⅜	102½	102½
1	Hud&Man rfg 5s '57	48¼	48¼	48¼
3	Hud&Man inc 5s '57	16¼	16	16
10	Ill Cen 4s '53	35	34¾	34¾
2	Ill Cen rfg 4s '55	40	40	40
2	Ill Cen 4¾s '66	28½	28	28½
5	Ill Cen 5s '55	43	43	43
26	IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A	34	32½	33⅛
8	IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63	32½	31	31
1	Ill Steel 4½s '40	106½	106½	106½
1	Inland Stl 3¾s '61	106¾	106¾	106¾
4	Int Grt Nor rfg 5s '56	51	50¼	51
8	Int Gt Nor aj 6s '52	3	3	3
1	Int Hydro El 6s '44	68¾	68¾	68¾
5	Int Paper 6s '55	78	77⅛	77⅛
14	Int Paper 5s '47	88¾	88⅜	88⅜
10	Int Pap pm 4½s '39	93¼	92½	93½
8	Int T&T 4½s '52	64⅜	64	64
1	Jones&LaughSt4¼s'61	92¼	92¼	92¼
3	KCPt&Mem 4s '36	21	21	21
13	K S South 3s '50	61¾	61¾	61¾
1	K C Term 4s '60	105¾	105	105¼
11	Kans G & E 4½s '80	103¾	103½	103¾
1	Kresge Found 4s '45	100½	100½	100½
1	Kresge Found 3½s '47	93¼	93¼	93¼
2	Lac Gas 5½s '53	52½	52½	52½
4	Lac Gas 5½s '60D	51¾	51	51
2	Lac Gas 5s '53	80½	80	80
5	Lautaro Nit inc '75	29⅜	29⅜	29⅜
2	Leh Val Coal 5s '64	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	21½	21½	21½
2	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
4	Lehigh Val 4½s 2003	16¾	16	16¾
3	Leh Val 4s 2003	16	15¼	15¼
3	Liquid Carb 4s '47	105¾	105¾	105¾
5	Loews 3½s '46	99	99	99
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	74½	74½	74½
1	Lorillard Co 5s '51	119½	119½	119½
1	Louisis&Ark 5s '69	68	68	68
7	Louis & N un 4s '40	100⅝	100½	100½
1	Lou&N Mbile 4½s'45	109	109	109
18	Lou Gas El 3½s '66	105½	105⅜	105⅜
6	McKes&Rob 5½s '50	99½	99½	99½
8	Mead Cp 5½s '56	99½	99	99
5	Mich Cen 3½s '52	88½	88½	88½
71	MilElRy&L 5s'61 B	101¾	101¼	101⅜
3	M & StL 4s'49	2	2	2
1	M-K-Tex 1st 4s'90	50	50	50
2	M-K-Tex 4s'62 B	32	32	32
17	Mo Pac 5½s'49	4	3⅞	3⅞
7	Mo Pac 5s'65 A	16¾	16¾	16¾
10	Mo Pac 5s'77 F	17	16¾	16¾
1	Mo Pac gen 4s'75	5½	5½	5½
1	Mob&Ohio 4½s'77	11½	11½	11½
3	Monongah Ry 4s'60	99	99	99
1	MonWPaPbSv4½s'60	105⅝	105⅝	105⅝
8	Mont Pow 3¾s'66	92¾	92¼	92¾
16	Mor&Essex 4½s'55	38⅜	37½	38
1	Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	50	50	50
1	Nassau El 4s'51	51½	51½	51½
19	Nat Dairy 3¾s'51 ww	100⅜	100⅛	100⅛
6	Natl Steel 4s'65	107½	107	107
1	NEugT&T 4½s'61 B	122½	122½	122½
10	N Eng RR 4s'45	25	25	25
1	N Eng Tel 5s'55 B	95	95	95
1	NO Tex&M 5s'35 A	23	23	23
3	NO Tex&Mex 5s '56C	25¼	25½	25⅛
3	NO Tex & Mex 4½s'56	25	25	25
11	NYC rfg 5s 1913	47	46¾	47
2	NYC 4½s 2013 A	42	39¾	42
10	NYC cn 4s '98	51	51	51
21	NYC 3¾s '52	57	56	56
7	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	41¾	40	41¾
17	NYC&HR 3½s '97	73¼	72	73¼
4	NY Chi & St L 4s '78	40½	40	40½
8	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝
8	NY Chi&StL 4s '46	57½	56¼	56¼
1	NY Conn 4½s'53	99	99	99
15	NY Edis 3¼s' 65	105	105	105
1	NY Edis 3¼s' 66	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1	NYNH&H 4½s '48	13½	13⅜	13⅜
1	NYNH&H 4½s '67	14	14	14
1	NY Steam 6s '47	106¾	106¾	106¾
11	NY Steam 5s '56	106¼	106¼	106¼
9	NY Steam 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
3	NY Steam 5s '53	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	NY S&W rfg 5s '37	7¼	7¼	7¼
8	NY Tel 4½s '39	105¾	105½	105¾
1	Norf & W 4s '96	116½	116½	116½
4	Nor Am Co 5s '61	104½	104¾	104½
1	Nor Am Ed 5½s '63	104⅝	104¾	104¾
4	Nor Am Ed 5s '57A	103	102⅞	102⅞
1	Nor Am Ed 5s '69C	101½	101	101
18	Nor Pac 6s 2047	55	53⅞	55
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 C	49	49	49
1	Nor Pac 5s 2047 D	50	49½	49½
3	Nor Pac 4½s 2047	44	44	44
22	Nor Pac 4s '97	70¾	69¾	69¾
8	Nor Pac 3s 2047	44¼	44	44¼
6	Ohio Ed 4s '65	101¾	101¼	101¼
10	Oklahoma G&E 4s '46	100⅜	100⅛	100⅜
10	Ore Sh Lin gtd 5s '46	113⅜	113⅛	113⅜
4	Or-Wash RR&N 4s'61	93½	93	93
2	Pacif Cst 1st 5s '46	47	47	47
7	Pac Gas&El 3½s'66	103	102⅞	103
3	Pac Gas&E 3¾s '61	107	107	107
11	Pac Gas&El 4s '64	110⅝	110½	110⅝
1	Parmelee T 6s '44	37½	37½	37½
1	Pen Oh¾Det 4½s'77	89⅜	89⅜	89⅜
13	Pen P&Lt 4½s '81	97⅛	97	97⅛
3	Pen Co 4s '63	90	90	90
2	Pen RR gen 5s '68	98	98	98
2	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	112	111¾	112
15	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	89½	89	89½
6	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	73	73	73
5	Pen RR gen 4¼s '81	84¼	84¼	84¼
9	Pen RR 4s '48	108¾	108½	108½
7	Pen RR 4s '48 st	109¼	109	108
8	Pen RR 3¼s '52	70	69¾	70
1	Peoria & E inc 4s '90	4¼	4¼	4¼
3	Pere Marq 5s'56	54	53½	53½
2	PereMarq 4½s '80	52½	52½	52½
2	Phelps Dodge 3½s '52	105¼	105¼	105¼
6	PhilBal&W 4½s'81D	102¼	102⅛	102⅛
11	Phila Co 5s '67	88½	88	88
1	Phil Read C&I 6s '49	3¼	3¼	3¼
4	Philippine Ry 4s '37	15½	15½	15½
1	PCC & SL 4½s '42B	106	106	106
1	Pitts&WVa 4½s '60C	38	38	38
2	Portl Gen El 5s '50	102	102	102
6	Portl Gen E 4½s '60	58⅝	58½	58⅝
14	Postal Tel&C 5s '53	10¾	10½	10¾
4	Purity Bak 5s '48	91	90	91
14	Ready 4½s '57 A	60	59⅜	60
9	Rdg Jer Cen 4s '51	51	50	50
1	Republic Steel 4½s '61	84	84	84
5	Richfield Oil 4s '52	94	94	94
2	Rich Term 5s '52	104	104	104
6	Roch G&E 5s '62 E	108¾	108⅜	108¾
1	RI Ry 4½s&3¾s'34	2	2	2
2	Safeway Strs 4s '47	102¼	103¼	103¼
1	Saguenay Pow 4½s'66	102½	102½	102½
1	StLIM&S4sR&G '33	46⅞	46⅞	46⅞
2	StLPeo&NW5s'48	13	12	12
10	St L S F 5s '50 B	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜
10	St L S F 4½s '78	8	8	8
4	St L S F 4s '50 A	9½	9¼	9¼
2	St L S F 4s '50A ct	8	8	8
2	St L S W 1t 4s '89	44	44	44
5	Schulco 6½s '46 A st	15¾	15	15
2	Seab Air Lin 6s '45	6	6	6
17	Shell Un 3½s '51	102½	102⅛	102¼
25	Skelly Oil 4s '51	101¼	101	101⅛
13	Socony Vac O 3½s '50	107	106⅞	107
13	So Bell T&T 3¼s '62	104	103⅞	103⅞
1	So Col Pow 6s '47	95	95	95
4	Sou Kraft 4¼s '46	85½	85	85
35	Sou Pac 4½s '81	35	33¾	35
45	Sou Pac 4½s '81	35¾	35½	35
18	So Pac 4½s '69	35½	34	35½
7	So Pac rfg 4s '55	57½	57	57½
15	So Pac cl 4s '49	39	37	37½
15	So Pac 3¾s '46	45¾	45⅛	45⅝
19	So Pac 4½s Ore '77	42⅞	41⅞	42⅞
19	South Ry 6½s '56	38½	37	38½
11	South Ry gen 6s '56	36	35¾	36
31	South Ry gen 5s '94	50	49	50
31	South Ry gen 4s '56	28¾	27¾	28¼
2	S W Bell Tel 3½s '64	109¼	109¼	109¼
36	Stand Oil N J 3s '61	103¼	103	103¼
1	Swift & Co 3¼s'50	106¾	106¾	106¾
7	Ten El Pow 6s'47 A	4	4	4
1	T RR A St L 5s'4 4	110	110	110
5	Tex Corp 3½s'51	106¼	106¼	106¼
17	TideWAsso O 3½s'52	103⅜	103⅛	103¼
4	Unino Oil Cal 3½s'52	107½	107½	107½
30	Un Pac 4s 47	110¼	109⅞	110¼
5	Un Pac rfg 4s 2008	101	101	101
2	Un Pac 3½s'71	87	87	87
1	Unit Bis Am 5s'50	106½	106½	106½
10	Un Cig-Wh Strs 5s'52	71¾	71	71
6	Unit Drug 5s'53	65	64⅞	64⅞
1	Un NJRR&Can 4s'44	108½	108½	108½
1	U S Rub 5s'47	105	105	105
24	Utah P&L 5s'4	83	82	82½
5	Util P&L 5½s'47	48½	48½	48½
5	Util P&L 5s'57	48½	48½	48½
4	Virginian Ry 3¾s'66	103	102¾	103
4	Wabash rfg 5½s1/75	7½	7¾	7¾
4	Wabash 4½s'78 C	7	7	7
4	Wab Det & Chi 5s'41	40	40	40
8	Warren Bros 6s'41	41¼	40	40
1	Wash Wat P 5s'39	104¼	104¼	104¼
7	West Md 4s '52	76	76	76
1	WNY&Pa gen 4s '43	101¾	101¾	101¾
5	Western Un 5s '51	58⅛	58	58⅛
12	Western Un 5s '60	57½	57	57
5	Western Un 4½s 50	55¾	55¾	55¾
5	Wilson & Co 4s '55	99	99	99
6	YoungstSh&T 4s '61	99½	99¼	99½

Foreign Bonds

2	Antioquia 3d 7s '57	63¼	63¼	63¼
13	Argentine 4s '72 Feb	80½	80½	80½
8	Argentine 4½s '71	90	89¾	89¾

European
Local Classified

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Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Sunbonnet Sue

Toys That Were Left

A Story for Children

Bob and Betty were busy choosing the toys that they were going to take to the mountains with them. It was summer vacation at last. Mother was busy packing bags and boxes in the hall downstairs.

"Remember," she called up the stairway to Bob and Betty, "Our mountain cottage home is much smaller than this one. Don't plan to take too much."

Things grew busier and busier. Then in the middle of it all daddy came home to bring some news. Bob and Betty heard him telling mother in the hall.

"A little family is coming to live in this house while we are away. Mr. and Mrs. Winters and their twin girls, May and Marie, about Betty's age. They cannot find a place to live, so I told them to come here for the summer."

Bob and Betty looked at each other across the toy box.

"Twins!" said Betty. Her eyes grew shiny." I wonder whose bed May will sleep in. Just think twins in our house!"

"I suppose we'll have to pack all our toys away now," said Bob.

Then Betty thought of something.

They Placed Their Toys in Neat Rows in the Box

"Oh, Bob, let's not. Let's put the toys we can't take with us back in the box and leave a note telling them to play with them. You know it's fun playing with someone else's things."

Soon they were busy carrying out Betty's idea. They spilled all the toys out of the big box under the window and put them all back in neat little piles and rows.

"Now we'll write the note," said Betty after all was in order.

"Dear May and Marie:" (They wrote on Betty's best pink notepaper.) "We are leaving our box of toys for you. Please play with them and think of,

"Bob and Betty Abbott."

But the happiest part was to come about two weeks later.

One morning the mail-man stopped before the tiny brown house on the fence post that daddy had made to hold their letters, and dropped into it a small blue envelope addressed to:

"Bob and Betty Abbott
Camp Look-Out
Colorado."

Betty opened the envelope and read while Bob looked over her shoulder:

"Dear Bob and Betty: Thank you for the toys. We play with them every day and will take good care of them.

"There is to be a circus in town next Wednesday. We would like you to come down and spend the day and our daddy will take us all to see it. Do come.

"May and Marie Winters.

"P. S. Perhaps too we can find time to play with your toys with you."

Bob and Betty raced up the path to tell mother and daddy.

"Oh, could we go, could we?"

Daddy smiled at the clamor they were making about his knees.

"Well," he laughed, "I rented the house. Now I guess I'll have to loan the family to go with it."

Odds and Ends

Innovation

United States railroads are beginning to offer a "door to door" freight service.

None Faster on Record

Wind of super-hurricane force, as well as unprecedented velocity, was measured at 231 miles per hour on Mt. Washington on April 12, 1934.

Matched Designs in Marble

Uniqueness of design in the marble pillars of the Utah State House culminates in that resembling George Washington.

The Real "Big Ben"

The greatest bell that man ever made, believed to weigh 200 tons, is now mounted on the street level in Moscow. It was found too heavy for a building to support.

Woodland Stream

Monitor Camera Club From Ira M. Carroll, Beverly Hills, Calif.

Vocations

Readers of The Christian Science Monitor are invited to share in this column ideas that have brought supply. $1 is paid for each item accepted.

Flashlight Service

A man who lives near us, found it difficult to obtain work because of his age. A chance remark of his wife's, that she needed a battery for their flashlight and never could remember to get it when at the store, caused him to think that he might be able to sell such batteries to housewives in the neighborhood.

He found a wholesale house where he could get batteries and the small bulbs at a price cheap enough so that he could resell at a profit, made a small purchase to start with, and went from door to door in the neighborhood. He found that many families had at least one flashlight needing new batteries or the small globe, and was glad to find that in supplying things needed by the housewives he was bringing in supply for his own needs.

He then began adding other small electrical supplies, as they were suggested, such as ironing cords, two-way sockets, and regular light bulbs. In time, the manager of an electrical shop, discovering that this man had a large number of people who bought such things of him regularly, offered him a salary to work from the store in the same manner. Thus a single idea brought good to many people.—Niles M., Pasadena, Calif.

Reflection

Monitor Camera Club From L. A. Willahan, Los Angeles

Quotation for Today

A WISE traveler goeth on cheerily through fair weather and through foul . . . he carries his sunshine with him.—M. TUPPER.

In Lighter Vein

Point of View

Wife (learning to drive): "But I don't know what to do!"

Husband: "Just imagine that I'm driving."

Aha!

Employer: "I'm a man of few words."

Applicant: "Shake—I'm married, too."

Izaak Walton Returns

"Do these fish go about in schools?" she asked her husband, inspecting his catch.

"I believe they do, dear."

"You must have disturbed an infant class."—London Evening News.

Hm-m!

"How can I be socially agreeable?"

"You must talk entertainingly when you have nothing to say, and laugh heartily when you are not amused."

The Looks of the Thing

As McPherson and his girl were entering the cinema, the girl said, "Here's my one-and-threepence, John."

McPherson looked pleased.

"Ah, I'm glad ye've given it me before we go in, Jenny. Ye know, if there's one thing I can't abide it's to see a lassie pay for herself."—Kentish Mercury.

Waxing Sarcastic

The farmer was showing his new hand around the farm, explaining all the jobs he would have to do.

When the list had been completed the man asked: "How about clearing the snow from round the house?"

"What on earth do you mean? There's no snow at this time of year," said the farmer.

"No, but by the time I've finished my jobs there will be."—Grit.

A New One

"Who invented that silly word 'staggernig' for holidays that ought to be spread out?"—Daily Paper. You did.—Punch ©.

Fitting

"I am going to make my farewell tour in Shakespeare. What shall be the play? 'Hamlet'? 'Macbeth'?"

"This is your sixth farewell tour, I believe."

"Well, yes."

"I should suggest 'Much Adieu About Nothing.'"—Pearson's.

Jest a Minute

"I don't know what it is, but it's just the thing for a bridge favor."

Daily Anecdote

Making Peace

A lawyer named Hackett once astonished the people of his section by purchasing a tract of land that had long been the object of a bitter, unrelenting dispute. Some doubted his sanity, while others concluded that he would use the dispute as a sort of testing ground for his accumulated legal lore.

The owner of the adjoining land saw Hackett coming across the field one day and braced himself for trouble.

After an exchange of greetings, Hackett asked, "What's your claim here, anyway, with respect to this fence?"

"Your fence is over on my land two feet at one end," the other replied, "and one foot at the other end."

"Very well," said the attorney, "go ahead and set your fence over. Where you say I encroach two feet on your land set your fence over four feet and where my fence is supposed to take in one foot set your fence over two feet."

"But, land sakes," replied the neighbor, "that's twice what I claimed!"

"I know," said Hackett, "but there's been enough fighting over this land, and I want you to be perfectly satisfied. Then we can be good friends and live in peace. Go ahead and help yourself."

The other stood abashed. Here he had been ready to take up the old fight—tooth and nail—with his new neighbor, only to be outdone with the other's astonishing generosity. Plainly it was too much."

"Neighbor," he exclaimed, "that fence ain't going to be moved an inch. I don't want the land. There wa'n't nothing in the fight anyway but the principle of the thing."

Parliamentary Practice

Conducted by Arthur T. Lewis, author of "Parliamentary Rules Simplified"

Chairman and Clerk Needed

Question: The board elects one of its members as chairman, also fills all vacancies that may occur on the board. The chairman has twice resigned from the board this year, and each time the clerk was appointed chairman pro tem, and then the election of chairman took place after the new member accepted and took office, causing the clerk to hold two offices in the meanwhile.

(a) Would it not have prevented a possible misunderstanding to have elected a chairman from the remaining board members (clerk presiding until that election) and then filled the vacancy on the board?

(b) Or should the new board member become chairman?

(c) Was it right for the clerk to act as chairman through two full meetings and parts of two others?

Answer: (a) Yes, this would be the proper procedure. It might be even better to have the clerk preside only until the selection of a chairman pro tem, who would then preside until the permanent chairman is elected.

(b) No, not unless the board wished to elect that member chairman.

(c) No. The rules allow a clerk or secretary to preside in the absence of the regular chairman long enough to elect a chairman pro tem. If the clerk should be chosen chairman pro tem, some other member should be elected clerk pro tem. A meeting of a board requires two officers, one to preside and one to keep a record of proceedings. In a small committee, it is permissible for the chairman to keep whatever memoranda are necessary, but a board should have minutes, and an officer to keep them.

Isola Bella, Italian Lakes

Monitor Camera Club From Peter Savary, London

This "Island Beautiful" Rises in 10 Highly Ornamented Terraces to More Than 100 Feet Above the Deep Blue Waters of Lake Maggiore, Opposite Stresa

Learning From Mistakes

A certain writer once discussed the matter of compounding a mistake, and giving oneself up to remorse, which he said was the biggest mistake of all.

He said he learned not to allow any mistake to break him down in despair, so that he would be handicapped in carrying on. It reminded him of what Henry Ford once said about mistakes. Ford remarked that he never made a mistake, because any wrong thing he had done was the only way he could learn not to do it.

In other words, then, a mistake can be simply a part of one's education. But, no doubt, making the same mistake over and over again is a real mistake.

Brevities

St. Louis Star-Times: Why do styles change? Well, people wouldn't buy new ones if nothing happened to make the old ones look queer.

New York State Journal: The average man never would know the house had been cleaned if the furniture were not moved around.

Worth Knowing

By H. E. T.

THE U.S. BUREAU OF STANDARDS HAS A DEVICE WHICH CAN MEASURE THE HEAT OF A CANDLE 200 MILES AWAY!
IT COSTS FIVE TIMES AS MUCH TO STOP AN AUTOMOBILE FROM A SPEED OF 60 MILES AN HOUR AS FROM 10 MILES AN HOUR!
H.E.T.
SOAP USED IN THE U.S. AVERAGES 25 POUNDS PER PERSON PER YEAR.

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Turn in the Road

Oak Park, Ill.

Recently, a more than middle aged person found himself unexpectedly confronted by unemployment. After he had successfully fought closed doors, the way opened for him to become affiliated with an industrial plant as a salesman. Then he faced another difficulty. The work required the use of an automobile, something which the man did not own, nor was it expedient at the time for him to buy one.

He frankly explained his circumstances to the manager, who at once made arrangements for the use of his own car in the employee's behalf.

Without the use of a car the position was valueless, so it was with a grateful heart that the employer's offer was accepted.

Much as the use of the car meant, it was still far less important to the man, than the hope and courage the act inspired; for the experience he had recently faced had caused him to feel, temporarily, that he was a complete failure. Now he could again take his place in the world which he thought had closed its doors upon him.

He is proving that opportunity is ever at hand, and that no seeming failure is an end to one's business, but merely a turn in the road—a detour, perhaps, which again leads back onto the right highway.

Puzzle Corner

Conducted by Puzzlesmith

["Hints for Solving Cryptograms" will be forwarded free on receipt of stamped, addressed envelope sent to Puzzlesmith, care of The Christian Science Monitor.]

Cryptogram

A quotation on the subject of courtesy from Pope's "Table Talk."

"PMEZ XYQJPZKZLL NYK-LJLPL JK OZJKB ZCLD YKZ'L LZQG, CHK JK VCUJKB ZTZMD YKZ COYEP YKZ CL ZCLD CL YKZ NCK."

Letter Division

The 10 letters in this letter division problem, when properly arranged, will spell a 10-letter word, the letters of which, in that order, represent the digits 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, and 0. But try solving it arithmetically:

NTB) RSHA I (PRT
NTB

I I N A
I P S A

A T H I
A A U H

A A I

Letter Juggling

Two different 8-letter words may be formed from the 8 letters given below. Use all 8 letters in each word:

E E P R R S S U

Find the Number

If 5 times a certain number is increased by 20.5, the result is equal to 3 times the number increased by 160. Find the number.

Fun With Antonyms

Synonyms yesterday — antonyms today:

1	gather	discredit	
2	rectify	induct	
3	curve	scatter	1
4	darken	deduct	
5	admit	straighten	
6	fasten	brighten	
7	clear	falsify	
8	expel	dislodge	
9	append	blame	
10	compliment	deny	

(Answers Appear on This Page)

What They Say

Depends on the Risk

"There is no such thing as an unreasonable profit if the risk is great enough."—Lamot du Pont.

First Things First

"Men and women serve best who live according to their innate abilities supplemented by training and experience, following their best light, putting God and country first, and themselves afterwards."—George W. Blount.

Signs of Weakness

"One has to realize that submissiveness and domination are two expressions of one and the same underlying feeling of weakness. There is no need for any one who has a sound self-esteem, to be domineering. Besides a domineering attitude has, as you all know, its repercussions."—Dr. Karen Horney.

Puzzle Corner Answers

Cryptogram: "True politeness consists in being easy one's self, and in making every one about one as easy as one can."

Letter Division:
PAINTBRUSH
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

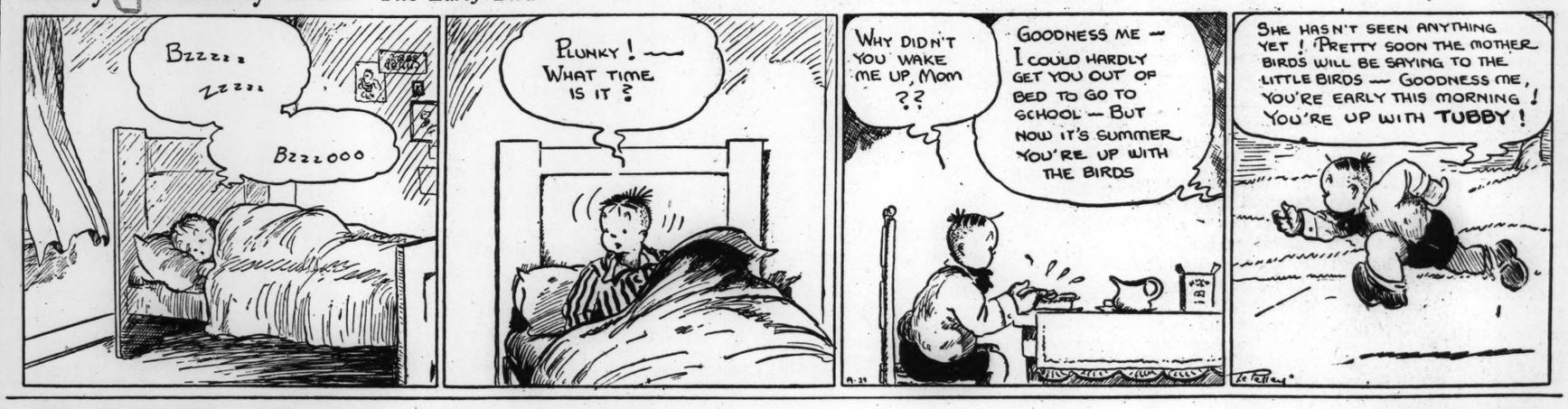
Letter Juggling: Pressure, perusers.

Find the Number: 69.75.

Fun With Antonyms: Gather—scatter; rectify—falsify; curve—straighten; darken—brighten; admit—deny; fasten—dislodge; clear—blame; expel—induct; append—deduct; compliment—discredit.

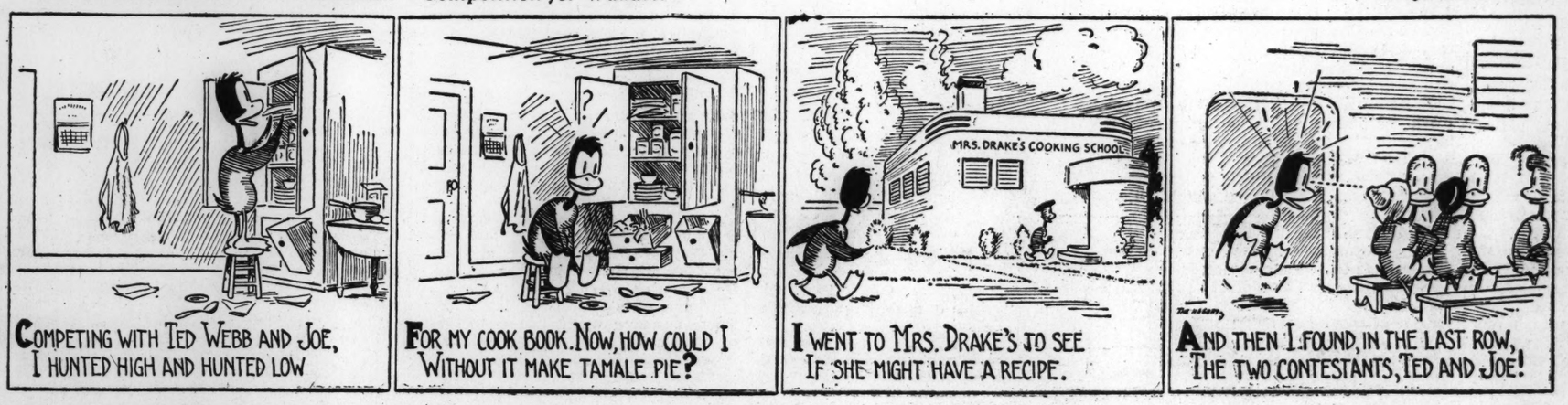
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*The Early Bird*

By LE PELLEY


Bzzzz z
zzzz
Bzzzooo
PLUNKY! — WHAT TIME IS IT?
WHY DIDN'T YOU WAKE ME UP, MOM ??
GOODNESS ME — I COULD HARDLY GET YOU OUT OF BED TO GO TO SCHOOL — BUT NOW IT'S SUMMER YOU'RE UP WITH THE BIRDS
SHE HASN'T SEEN ANYTHING YET! PRETTY SOON THE MOTHER BIRDS WILL BE SAYING TO THE LITTLE BIRDS — GOODNESS ME, YOU'RE EARLY THIS MORNING! YOU'RE UP WITH TUBBY!

The Adventures of Waddles—*Competition for Waddles*

By THE HAGERS


COMPETING WITH TED WEBB AND JOE, I HUNTED HIGH AND HUNTED LOW
FOR MY COOK BOOK. NOW, HOW COULD I WITHOUT IT MAKE TAMALE PIE?
MRS. DRAKE'S COOKING SCHOOL
I WENT TO MRS. DRAKE'S TO SEE IF SHE MIGHT HAVE A RECIPE.
AND THEN I FOUND, IN THE LAST ROW, THE TWO CONTESTANTS, TED AND JOE!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 14, 1938 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

• Editorials •

Oil for the Bombs of China

Ends

"CANTON, China, June 13—Japanese warplanes raided Canton by the light of the moon last night for the sixteenth consecutive day of bombardments which have inflicted casualties estimated between 6,000 and 10,000." (From an Associated Press dispatch.)

Means

"This morning's newspaper tells of another horrible bombing of Canton. In that operation the United States furnished more than half the gasoline and oil necessary to carry out the venture." (From speech in the United States Senate by Mr. Pope of Idaho.)

Society's Job—And Youth's

THE young graduate looking for a job cannot find profitable employment in feeling sorry for himself or dwelling on the weakness of a society which puts only part of its youth to work. For society, pondering the tragic waste of unemployment is profitable, indeed imperative, employment. But the boy or girl in search of work will do more to reduce unemployment by pondering such examples as the two reported last week in the New York World Telegram:

"There is Morton Bauman, who entered New York University with only $40 in his pocket, who slept in the parks, who later earned his own way by various odd jobs, and who has carried on his studies for the past two years flat on his back in a tuberculosis sanitarium.

"There are also the four sightless young actresses from the New York Guild for the Jewish Blind, who just won a place in the final round of the Community Drama Tournament on a strictly competitive basis. They didn't ask or receive odds but simply gave a fine performance."

Such a spirit has made more than one job grow where none grew before.

Night Shift

POSITION WANTED—Steady night work on dams, weight 35 lbs., height 24 inches, powerful muscles, expert lumberman; used to hard labor and overtime. Labor of wife and four children also included.

SECRETARY ICKES has accepted the application. Six hundred of these workers have been hired at $8 each and are being put to work on a series of check dams which will prevent soil erosion and increase watering facilities in the State of Idaho. According to report, these governmental employees are worth at least thirty-eight times the initial cost of trapping and transportation.

Because the beaver is a modest sort (his is a neat dive, without splashes), moderns are apt to forget his importance, his dignity and antiquity. But the Indians didn't. According to American Indian legend, the world was originally made by gigantic beavers, possessed of superhuman power. Even today some tribes proudly claim descent from the beaver.

"Man has harnessed the tides," people have exclaimed with great wonderment, but for aeons the beaver has been at work, building a family tradition of co-operative energy while hewing down forest trees, making ponds deep and meadows lush by harnessing streams.

Ways Out for Boston

ONE thing stands out rather hopefully in the searching analysis of Boston's debt just completed by the Boston Municipal Research Bureau. It is the immediate availability of ways for improving the situation by very simple means.

By applying, for example, the new rigid no-hiring program for new city employees, Mayor Tobin could have available the $1,000,000 a year needed to retire maturing bonds during the next five years. If the Legislature would approve purchase of the Elevated Railway by the State, it would greatly reduce the interest charges that account for so much of the deficit that Boston must help raise each year. If the Metropolitan District Water Commission will retard construction on the Quabbin project along the lines previously recommended by the Bureau, it would aid Boston greatly in meeting its MDC debts.

As for the rest of the Bureau's five-year plan for bringing Boston out of the debt morass, it consists mostly of just plain, proven business methods: planning ahead, keeping expenses down and paying off debts. It can be put in more technical language, but that is the essence of what the Bureau has urged upon Mayor Tobin and the Massachusetts General Court.

The immediate reward promised is a $3 reduction in the tax rate; but application of this sound program would mean much more. It would mean resurgent civic pride, a more efficient government, and a more attractive center for those new industries Boston needs to absorb its skilled workers.

Wage Bill Nears Goal

AS CONGRESS goes into the final day of its session there is every prospect that wage-and-hour legislation will be among the accomplishments of the session. It was impossible from the first that everybody should be satisfied in this contest, least of all the extremists, who on one side opposed any such legislation at all, and on the other side wished to put the whole American economy at once into a strait jacket of 40-hour, 40-cent rates.

The draft that has resulted from the extended conference committee deliberations seems about as good as the more sanguine observers could have expected. It combines a certain amount of willowy resilience with a considerable measure of firm resolve to bring up minimum earning levels to a respectable standard as soon as possible in all parts of the country. It obtains the advantage of having separate consultative and determinative boards for each of the principal industries affected, and these correlated under a single administrator, without the disadvantages and bureaucratic dangers of a central, discretionary administrative board and a retinue of regional satellites.

Now the question arises as to what kind of use will be made of the legislation, assuming it completes its course of enactment into law. The warnings by Alfred P. Sloan, Jr., chairman of the board of General Motors Corporation, are timely and not inappropriate, though the dangers indicated may be lessened by wisdom in administering the act.

"The only possible way in which this proposal could accomplish its purpose," asserts Mr. Sloan, "is by a concurrent increase in the productivity of the workers involved, by an amount equivalent to the increased compensation." The motor executive falls into the error familiar to newspapermen of being too sweeping in his superlatives. His use of the word "only" presupposes that those at the lowest end of the wage-earning scale are receiving now the full equivalent of their productive output.

That may be true in many, even most, instances. Yet it is a fact that many have been receiving actually less than their work was worth, due to the disadvantage of their unorganized and uneducated bargaining position. In this respect it is quite possible that wage legislation may improve their situation by obtaining for them a fraction of earnings that has been going to a grasping employer or an overpaid company officer.

Subject to this sort of exception, it is a truism that in the long run labor improves its standard of living only as it increases its output of goods and services. It is, moreover, a truism that employers by and large, however generous and socially minded, will not and cannot employ people who do not earn what they are paid.

Therefore, unless minimum rates are initiated with a good deal of judgment in reference to existing pay levels and are provided with some leeway in the form of classifications for beginners and those who are handicapped or have simply slowed down, there is going to be a good deal of mental anguish or worse as these are displaced for faster workers or their jobs entirely eliminated.

So it behooves the industry committees, when formed, to proceed carefully in accord with the instruction in the bill to avoid "substantially curtailing employment or earning power." If this injunction is scrupulously followed, the United States will have opportunity to observe the effect of an effort to improve the wage and working-hour treatment of the most needy section of the working population without undue extension of bureaucracy or nation-wide imposition of arbitrary requirements. All this, of course, is contingent on the very probable court tests of constitutionality of federal wage regulation.

The Country Correspondent

HER facility in recording the happenings in the rural community in which she resides has won for Mrs. Edna Eaton, farm wife of Ripley, Oklahoma, and mother of four sons, designation as the nation's best country newspaper correspondent of 1938. While urban readers will be inclined to pass over lightly the announcement of this pastoral Pulitzer prize, it is of more than passing interest to the small army of rural reporters who pick up the equivalent of "butter and egg" money by describing the doings of hundreds of farm communities.

In addition to their nominal agricultural duties, they cover, through personal contact or by party-line telephone, varying areas, recording the happenings which will be of interest to their pastoral public: barn buildings, rural remodelings, box socials, neighborly visits and business trips to near-by towns. Their writings reflect a placid countryside, undisturbed by the clangor and clamor which pervade congested cities. Their columns, which seldom attain the dignity of a "by-line," are weekly Adventures in Contentment.

No outstanding feats of reporting, no emulation of the spectacular "scoops" of Richard Harding Davis or of Frank Ward O'Malley led to the bestowal upon Mrs. Eaton of this journalistic honor. She attributes her selection to her writing "good things about my neighbors."

Jottings From Japan

Book News of the Day

IRIS and cherry blossoms do more than provide the motif for the end-papers of EDITORIAL JOTTINGS. They explain the mood of Inazo Nitobé. His was a Japan that is not of today; his was a liberalism that finds little counterpart in the policies of modern Nippon.

But the iris and the cherry blossoms are welcome. And the two volumes (Tokyo: The Hokuseido Press: New York: G. E. Stechert & Co. $4) compiled from his pithy column in the Osaka Mainichi, speak of a Japan in which conventional Oriental aphorisms could still be interwoven with a broader outlook than that of current imperialism and conquest.

Thus it is that Dr. Nitobé could say:

> Uniformity is dull. It is a sign of weakness, whereas variety is a characteristic of life and activity. A state intolerant of opinions is like a society where all men wear the same gray coat and talk the same jargon in the same weary way, wear the same stupid look—think the same wearisome thoughts . . . in such a society . . . there can be no great achievement. . . .

But the samurai education which left its indelible imprint in Dr. Nitobé's "Bushido," published in 1898, was still visible during his last three years as a columnist. For all his work as Assistant Secretary-General of the League and his extensive western education and travel, Dr. Nitobé never really became committed to the western concepts of government. He could inveigh against corruption in politics. He could cry: "What vilest evils cannot be committed in the sacred name of patriotism!" But he repeatedly repudiates the idea that the people should have a major voice in government. Perhaps this view is epitomized in his paragraph on "Airy Notions in Politics":

> Fraud and treachery in politics have been enhanced and elaborated with the growth of popular parties. The larger the number of people who take part in public affairs, the more occasions for jugglery and deception.

No, it is well to return to the iris and the cherry blossoms. For instance:

> Ten horses, unless they are harnessed, cannot draw a cart that can be drawn by two.

Or,

> I know that a speeding car deters riders from a quiet contemplation of nature; but these many would not enjoy nature anywhere—with or without a machine.

Or,

> A fool forgets, an ingrate forgets a favor, but a saint forgets a wrong.

Yet it must be said that not all of Dr. Nitobé is in this vein. His concepts of Christianity, and his assessment of the Christian virtues, will cause many to take issue with his basic philosophy. Yet the quiet contemplative manner of his paragraphs makes in the main for restful reading—a thing, in this age, not to be entirely despised. Gx.

North . . South . . East . . West

Wages Guaranteed

By Frank L. Perrin

IN these days of impassioned discussion of wages and hours and regional differentials, of jobs and lack of jobs, of unemployment and the debated rights of workers and unions of workers to dictate terms and conditions, it should not be forgotten that one standard remains unchanged. Centuries ago it was decreed that the wages of the transgressor against the first law should always be paid without discount or dispute. In the hurry and confusion of our times we seem often to forget this solemn assurance. The transgressor, hoping for a reward which he exacts and demands, seems to forget that the paymaster long ago appointed and installed is always at his post of duty.

During the decades since the last great war thoughtful people everywhere have grown somewhat apprehensive lest what once seemed the established supremacy of law and order, of justice and right, had been at least temporarily destroyed. Crimes of violence increased amazingly. Human lives and human liberties were wantonly sacrificed by those seeking to compel society to contribute an undue and unusual wage to their initiative and their brazen courage.

We have seen this acquisitiveness manifested in places removed from the underworld and the sheltering habitat of the marked or habitual criminal. In statesmanship, in war, in the counsels of the great and near great, the spirit of avarice and the cunning of the elect have conspired to make pawns of the most sacred possessions of those who have yielded, supinely or in defeat, to temporal authority and an apparently superior force.

* * *

It would be a difficult and tedious effort were one to undertake to analyze the initial and recurring influences which opened the door, first in European countries, through which finally stalked, full-armed and endowed with force and authority, the dictatorships which have, perhaps finally, destroyed a great measure of human and religious liberty. But nearer home, in the light reflected from the distant pyres upon which freedom of thought and action has been sacrificed, we may be able to discover and analyze cause and effect.

There must be, first of all, as a preliminary to decadence, the conscious yielding or surrender of individual convictions and prerogatives. There must be the submissive and cowardly yielding of those inheritances which we have been charged to protect and defend. These are not the heritage alone of the people of constitutional democracies. They constitute the birthright of all peoples everywhere. There can be no unconscious or enforced transfer or surrender of these hereditary rights. There must be, as in all enforceable transactions, that meeting of the minds necessary to a valid contract.

Thus it is that we discover the importance, and indeed the necessity, of being alert at every step along the way. It is because we are remiss or careless in what may seem to be the less important things that the way is opened for the enemy we most fear and for the calamities and tragedies which finally startle and arouse the thought of the world.

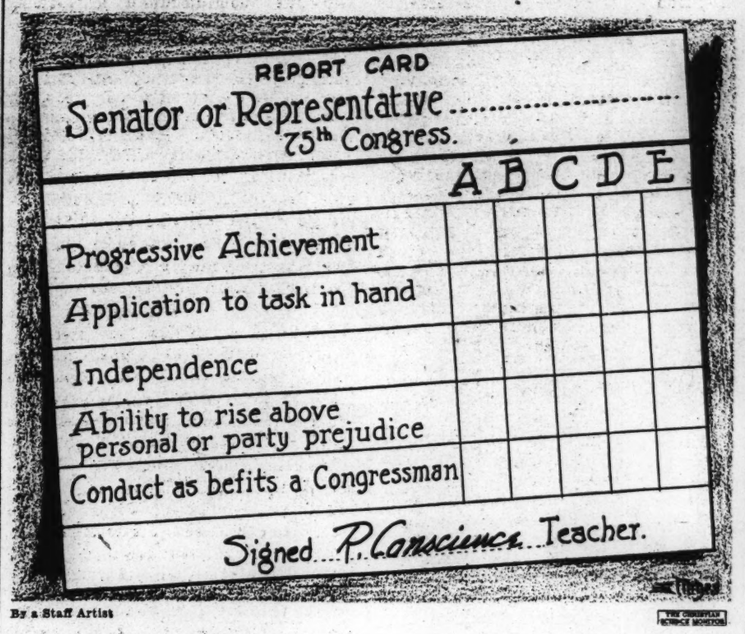
* * *

But there are reassuring and encouraging indications that the people of the United States are regaining, slowly perhaps, but surely, their moral and normal poise. The forces of righteousness are becoming more assertive and, because of this, more powerful. It is being discovered again that the machinery provided but so long indifferently used can be operated effectively in the defense of law and order and in assuring to crime and criminals the rewards in punishment which are their due.

Recent spectacular crimes perpetrated by society's arch-enemies, skulking and cowardly kidnapers, may have led some to imagine that the law and its officers are unable to cope with the law's enemies. The record of recent years does not justify such defeatist fears. Of course this does not heal the wounds or cure the heartaches of those who suffer most. The vapid fury of a wounded and expiring reptile is spent, sometimes, upon innocent victims.

It should be realized, lest the ground reclaimed and retrieved be lost in a moment of disappointment and discouragement, that progressive and realizable gains are being made in the crusade against all forms of lawlessness. There has been no change in the rate of pay. The wages of sin, now as always, is death.

Why Not?—For the Folks at Home



By a Staff Artist

The Visitors' Book

OUR hostess bustled into the room with a large morocco-covered book in her hand. "I do hope you've all enjoyed the week end," she said.

The three of us replied with suitable enthusiasm.

"Well, it's been lovely having you," she said gracefully. "And now I'm sure you won't mind observing a little custom of mine. I want you all to write something in my visitors' book."

"Mind!" she went on; retreating to the door. "It must be original; and from three clever people like yourselves, I shall certainly expect poetry—it's so much prettier." And with that she left us.

Left alone, we looked at one another in mute dismay. Bill opened his mouth; then he shut it, took out a handkerchief and dabbed his forehead.

"Poetry!" I muttered vacantly.

Isobel nodded gravely. "It's a sort of knack," she explained. "You make words sound exciting, without bothering about what they mean. You generally have it when you're young, but afterwards you forget."

Bill looked at his wife with admiration. "Of course," he exclaimed; "it all comes back to me now," and he got to his feet. He is a man of action, and has often, so he says, been in tight corners. I must say he was keeping his head splendidly at the moment.

"Capital letters," he said, "at one end, rhyme at the other, and you do something, though I forget what, with your feet." With a firm tread, he went across to the writing table, and picked up pencil and paper, his jaw set at that faintly obtuse angle, so noticeable in men of action.

I took out my notebook with an unsteady hand: Isobel fumbled in her handbag. Ten minutes passed.

"Ha!" cried Bill; and swung round. "How about this?

> Call me "Bill," I go my way:
> My hostess, I must thank her.
> If, however, I should stay,
> Call me "Casabianca."

"Y-yes," said Isobel loyally. "Very nice—but don't you think a trifle—er—ambiguous?"

"Oh, well," explained Bill, "that's poetic license, y'know—you must have that."

"Still—Casabianca—"

"But it rhymes," he protested. "I must consider my muse."

"I think," returned Isobel, weighing her words carefully, "I think you must consider your hostess."

A shade of anxiety crossed his face. "It's very, very difficult to have two muses—I don't believe other chaps have had to cope with that." Nevertheless, undaunted, he set to work again.

I watched him breathlessly: never before had I realized how impossible it is to keep a good man down—even on the slopes of Parnassus. In five minutes he had the situation in hand again.

"I've changed my footage," he announced; "but there's absolutely nothing ambiguous about this. Listen:

> Bill has gone
> From this' venue—
> Bed très bon,
> And the menu."

"Straight to the point," I acknowledged; "but I'm not sure it oughtn't to be a fraction more—more—airy, ethereal, so to speak?"

"You see," Isobel reminded him, "she doesn't keep a hotel."

For a moment—but only for a moment—he faltered; then he tested the point of his pencil, laid it in rest against his sinewy hand, and prepared to tilt again. He was a little longer this time; but we were well repaid.

"Perhaps," he remarked modestly, "this is a bit too highbrow. What d'you think?

> Bill has gone!
> Twang the lyre!
> Here's his swan-
> Song. Eyes perspire!"

Reluctantly, we confessed that perhaps it was rather highbrow.

Bill sighed. He was a little tired. "Have you done anything?" he inquired, without much hope.

Isobel nodded brightly. "Yes, here it is:

> Phoebus leaves with blushes,
> Night with paling cheek,
> Alone, the hour
> Is too demure
> To bid farewell in pique."

"One moment," interrupted Bill. "I'm afraid it won't do—'demure,' y'know, and 'hour'—they don't rhyme."

"Perhaps she won't realize that, though."

Bill shook his head. "The muse, old thing, the muse'll know at once. Sure to."

"There's another verse," pleaded his wife hopefully. But Bill was adamant.

"The muse—" he began, and was interrupted in his turn by the entry of our hostess.

"Well—all finished?" she asked cheerily.

Bill rose yet again to the occasion. Never, indeed, have I admired that indomitable man more.

"Certainly," he announced. "I'll just write it down"; and while Isobel and I gazed, awe-struck, he actually wrote hurriedly in the book. "There," he said, handing it back to her. "Don't look at it till we've gone," he added archly.

A quarter of an hour later, as we drove off, Isobel asked the question that was burning the tip of my tongue.

"What did you write, Bill?"

"Eh? Oh, I had an inspiration."

"Another!" I gasped.

"Well?"

"I just wrote: 'We've had a marvelous time, and hope you'll ask us again.'"

There was an instant of horrified silence.

"But—but—Bill! She wanted poetry," wailed Isobel.

"That's all right," said Bill. "I wrote it in two lines—vers libres, y'know."

E. F.-B.

The Wide Horizon

On Behalf of Creative Reading

By Pearl Strachan

I HAVE cut two items from a week-end's news. One is a report from the annual convention of the American Booksellers' Association, quoting its president, Lewis B. Traver, as having said, "The book clubs concentrate the attention of the public on one or two books for the sake of economies of mass production. This means that a great many good books which do not have the promotion fall to reach a wide market. Thus the public is cheated by the ballyhoo for a few books. The public believes it is getting an excellent value. Actually it is not. . . . It should grow, and it cannot grow if it permits itself to be dictated to."

The other item is a rotogravure reproduction of an Associated Press photograph of members of the Hitler Youth Organization, in Salzburg, throwing onto a bonfire books banned by the National Socialist regime in Austria. It shows one boy about to burn a copy of the poems of Heinrich Heine.

We who live in a democracy are free to choose what we shall read, but do we? I have read too many jacket-blurb "reports," attended too many "literary" luncheons and too many book circle teas to retain an entirely naïve opinion concerning the source of the commercial rather than professional ethics which govern the courts of "culture" the unsuspecting frequent. The most uneducated person will exert some form of selection in regard to his food. Yet millions of literate people purchase their reading matter with a recklessness which is staggering.

The most ill-nourished reader of all today is the one who stuffs his mind with reviews, rather than the works of an author, through a desire to be successful in conversation. An insincere effort at best, for only the opinions of others can thus be voiced. The mentality accustomed to a diet of criticism rather than of actual creative writing is, as it were, on an emergency ration comparable to that of potato skins instead of the potatoes themselves. As reasonable to judge a play from the applause or derision of the audience instead of by observing what is taking place upon the boards.

* * *

Leaving a New York bookstore recently I was approached by a young man with a charming smile who humbly but firmly demanded my answers to certain statistically vital questions. First, what had I bought? A modern edition of "The Golden Treasury." He was obviously perplexed.

"Did you see it advertised?"

"No."

"Did someone recommend it to you?"

"No."

"Did you learn about it at a woman's club?" (A slightly triumphant light shone in his eye as he asked that one.)

"No."

"Well, was it because you had read previous books by the same author?"

"It's a collection of poems."

"Well—other poetry by the same author?" (His patience was beautiful.)

"It's by a great many poets."

I opened the book. He read the name of Alice Meynell, but would not commit himself. At the name of William Wordsworth a faint glimmer of suspicion flickered across his countenance. Shakespeare—yes, he'd heard of him. Yet so quickly is habit implanted that as I walked away I heard him calling, "You're sure you didn't hear it recommended in a radio program?"

* * *

Even when we do choose our own books we must not expect to escape the stigma of being dictated to. Some don't mind having their choice made for them; in fact they claim to enjoy it. Others take it a trifle impatiently, after the manner of the Englishwoman who sat beside me a short time ago, on the Paris to Dieppe express. Throwing her vividly jacketed books on the seat she exclaimed that novels were not up to those she read as a girl; there were no more happy endings; she was tired of the modern type. On second thought, however, she gathered them together again, declaring, "They are gloomy, but I can pass them along to people when I get home."

The situation is not too doleful. I know a steward on a passenger ship who, when athirst for tales of adventure, reads the Portuguese epics, "The Lusiads," and I know a print-shop worker whose idea of a holiday is a Sunday spent with Homer, in the Greek! I know two persons who have read Eric Knight's "Song on Your Bugles," and half a dozen who completed Santayana's "The Last Puritan." So, cheerio!

Letters to the Monitor

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

"Stalin Faces East"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Reading the recent series of articles on "Stalin Faces East," by Demaree Bess, has so impressed me with the extraordinary quality of such correspondence constantly presented to Monitor readers, I want to express my thanks to the Monitor and its writers for giving to the English-reading world such a paper as we have.

Living abroad, I am constantly impressed by the remarkable way the exacting time element in the usual daily paper is overcome by the Monitor subject matter and treatment. Distant Monitor readers are really informed on timely issues through the paper's original as well as impersonal handling of world affairs.

Paris — MRS. IRENE BURNSIDE